

JUNE 29th 1916

Leslie's

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Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855

"In time of peace
prepare
for war"



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Los. 6-29-16

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXII

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916

No. 3173

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When I had to go into Mexico on Villa's Trail

I found PREPAREDNESS where it counted—in BUDA truck motors. I had to have more trucks, lots more.

Efficient manufacturers gave them to me—IN A HURRY—and as the Buda Company, backed by 35 years' experience, was PREPARED, a large proportion of them were equipped with the remarkable

BUDA MOTOR

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Where will you direct those efforts? What efforts will you make?

Business preparedness for continued American prosperity will be one of the big questions before the first World's Salesmanship Congress at Detroit in July.

Better salesmanship will fortify American industry. Better salesmanship will come out of this congress. The two are linked inseparably.

Salesmen, sales managers, heads of big businesses will gather for personal contact, interchange of ideas, formulation of practical plans to keep business where it is by better, more intensive salesmanship. You are welcome.

Isn't this worth your time and expenses for five days?

World's Salesmanship Congress
Detroit, July 9-13th

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Chairman Executive Committee,
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I will attend the Congress. Please send me the program.

Name

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of WHITE TRUCKS

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Year after Year

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Fleet owners and the number of White Trucks in their service each year.
The last column includes only the first four months of 1916.

OWNER	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	To-day	OWNER	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	To-day
B. Altman & Co.	0	0	8	8	33	67	79	Kaufmann & Baer Co.	0	0	0	1	40	45	48
American Express Co.	0	0	0	7	8	8	18	Theodor Kundtz Co.	3	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ammen Transportation Co.	0	0	2	7	8	9	11	Leyte Land Trans. Co.	0	0	3	6	10	12	12
Anheuser-Busch Brew. Assn.	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	Los Angeles Brewing Co.	0	0	2	7	13	14	15
Armour & Co.	0	4	30	51	63	84	108	McCreery & Co.	6	6	8	8	8	11	12
Associated Bell Telephone Co.	0	1	6	30	46	84	146	G. M. McKelvey Co.	0	0	1	1	6	8	15
City of Atlanta	0	3	6	8	10	10	11	Mandel Brothers	0	9	10	15	16	17	17
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp.	0	0	0	15	15	15	20	The May Co.	0	0	0	4	11	15	23
Atlantic Refining Co.	1	4	9	31	67	86	92	Michelin Tire Co.	0	1	2	3	3	9	11
The Bailey Co.	0	1	3	6	6	13	16	National Casket Co.	0	0	2	10	14	15	16
City of Baltimore	0	3	4	7	14	14	15	City of New York	0	1	7	11	12	13	13
The Bell Co.	0	1	2	6	11	12	13	N. Y. Bd. of Fire Underwriters	0	0	2	6	8	16	18
Bellevue & Allied Hospitals	0	0	0	1	3	9	12	Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	0	0	0	0	20	21	25
Robert W. Blake	0	0	0	1	6	6	10	Pacific Mills	0	0	3	4	4	7	11
Boggs & Buhl, Inc.	0	8	10	18	23	25	25	Frank Parmelee Co.	0	0	0	9	9	18	18
Henry Bosch Co.	2	8	8	9	10	10	11	C. C. Parsons Co.	0	2	3	6	8	12	19
City of Boston	0	2	9	12	17	18	25	Pike's Peak Auto Co.	0	0	0	0	0	12	13
Bradford Baking Co.	0	0	0	9	20	25	26	City of Pittsburgh	0	2	9	14	14	15	15
Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	0	0	0	2	9	9	11	Public Service Corp. of N. J.	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
City of Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	10	16	The Rosenbaum Co.	1	1	2	11	12	33	34
Chicago Fire Insurance Board	0	0	5	11	13	13	13	Saks & Co.	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
City of Cleveland	0	2	7	14	15	19	19	Schulze Baking Co.	1	1	9	15	17	22	22
Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	6	7	9	14	15	19	19	Franklin Simon & Co.	0	0	0	3	6	10	10
Cleveland Builders Supply Co.	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	W. & J. Sloane	13	14	15	15	15	17	19
Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	Southern Express Co.	0	0	0	2	9	11	17
Coca Cola Bottling Cos.	0	3	6	12	26	38	47	Spear & Co.	0	0	1	9	13	14	16
Cons. Gas, El. Lt. & Power Co.	2	3	6	8	11	12	12	Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	1	3	4	6	7	26	31
Cudahy Packing Co.	0	0	2	6	8	10	11	Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	1	4	5	9	59	122	135
T. Eaton Co., Ltd.	0	5	13	14	15	15	18	Standard Oil Co. of Ky.	0	1	2	4	5	9	10
Foster & Kleiser, Inc.	0	2	4	4	8	10	10	Standard Oil Co. of Neb.	0	0	0	0	5	11	13
Georgia Railway & Power Co.	0	0	1	3	7	7	10	Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	2	6	18	35	68	113	135
Gimbel Brothers	0	20	26	46	59	59	60	Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	0	1	1	1	10	17	19
Glacier Park Trans. Co.	0	0	0	0	10	20	20	Stern Brothers	0	0	8	18	18	19	19
B. F. Goodrich Co.	4	6	9	11	12	17	19	Stroehmann Baking Co.	0	0	0	2	2	2	10
Great Northern Paper Co.	0	0	0	1	1	11	12	Swift & Co.	0	0	0	2	2	10	28
Greenfield El. Lt. & Power Co.	0	3	6	9	10	11	13	Telling-Belle Vernon Co.	0	3	4	4	9	11	11
Gulf Refining Co.	0	1	9	29	81	172	214	The Texas Co.	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
The Higbee Co.	2	4	5	6	10	10	10	Union Oil Co. of Cal.	0	0	0	1	10	22	25
Joseph Horne Co.	5	12	15	24	33	39	42	U. S. Post Office Department	0	0	0	21	27	104	111
J. L. Hudson Co.	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	John Wanamaker	0	0	0	0	0	6	27
Independent Brew. Co. of Pitts	1	1	2	5	5	11	19	Ward Baking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	12	45
Jones Store Co.	0	2	2	5	6	10	11	Raphael Weill & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kaufmann Bros.	0	0	10	16	24	44	44	White Transit Co.	0	1	1	2	6	9	11

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THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

HUGHES

THE nomination of Charles Evans Hughes for the presidency, at Chicago, constitutes a unique page in our political history.

For the first time the National Convention has sought the man and not the man the office of president.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Hughes did not seek the nomination. Nobody knew whether he would accept it if it were tendered. At first mention of his name he said in the plainest language what a Justice of a Supreme Court should always say—that he was not a candidate.

To prove that he meant what he said he promptly and peremptorily directed the withdrawal of his name at every primary as soon as it was mentioned. There he stood, thereafter maintaining a dignified silence.

He said nothing. He refused to be interviewed, to take notice of those who sought to "smoke him out," or to embarrass him by new and unnecessary commitments. He was not a candidate and that was all. The matter was thus left in the hands of the public and of the National Convention. It was not his concern.

Neither can there be doubt as to Mr. Hughes's attitude on the gravest questions of the hour. He has always been known as a man of decision. He speaks when the time to speak has arrived. He acts when the time for action has come.

Immediately after he was notified of his nomination at Chicago he resigned from the bench, accepted the nomination and endorsed his party's platform in a clear, concise statement. He is for Americanism, Preparedness, Protection and Prosperity, and his campaign on these issues has already begun and will continue until election day.

It is for the American people to decide whether they prefer four more years of Woodrow Wilson or a trial of Charles Evans Hughes in the White House.

Let the thinking people rule!

THE MIRROR NEWSPAPER

IT has no opinions and no principles. It wants none. Those things are difficult to acquire, inconvenient, costly, or even dangerous to hold or defend.

The Mirror Newspaper has one sole object—to sell its issue. It is not concerned with what people ought to think, or would do well to think, but solely with what they do think. Which way will the cat jump? Guessing that, it plants the mirror right there, and a large male element of the *Vox Populi* is abundantly delighted to find its preconceived opinions brilliantly reflected in the paper. They really seem brighter in the glass.

What a fine mirror! The readers do not learn anything, nor get anywhere. These are not the objects of life. They see the reflection of their own dear selves, and rejoice that they can still think what they thought before.

The Mirror Newspaper does not expect to teach anything, to prove anything, or to mold anybody. All that invites too many difficulties, and is likely to get one into trouble. It "holds the mirror up to (human) nature," and hides behind the mirror, so that every one of its readers sees only the satisfying vision of himself. It is never an educator. It "reflects public opinion." But the public opinion must first be formed, before it can be reflected.

So the Mirror Newspaper always follows, and never leads. All the same, the great work of the world has not been done by mirrors. The real man looks in the glass to see that his tie is straight, and the pin in the middle, and then, according to the incisive remark in the Epistle of St. James, "goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was"—going for something more important than how he looks.

The real man is aware that he doesn't know everything. He reads, not to find out what he already thinks,—of which he doesn't need to be told—but to find material for new, better, broader, wiser thinking. He is disgusted with his paper, if he finds he has got no further when he lays it down than when he took it up.

The looking-glass may be salable, but it's a poor sort of man who is willing to spend his days holding it up for the general public to gaze into, and persuade themselves that they are handsomer than they are.

FEEDING THE MILLIONS

BY J. E. EDGERTON, PRESIDENT TENNESSEE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

ABOUT eight millions of men, women, and children feed directly from the hand of the manufacturer. Then, there are the farmers who depend upon the manufacturers for their markets; the merchants and distributors whose counters, shelves and warehouses are kept supplied by them; the lawyers who live through their prosecutions, persecutions, or defense of them against the perennial torrents from the legislative skies; the doctors who reap rich harvests from their sick and wounded; the army of insurance men who would perish from the earth except for them; the newspaper men who feed their mouths from advertisements of the manufacturers' products on one page, and on other pages keep their imaginations and the people's passions alive with fanciful exposures and unwarranted assaults upon the producers; the many preachers who preach and teachers who teach their iniquities and oppressions; and last, but not least, the hungry horde of political buccaners who sustain themselves in office by gnawing at industry's vitals.

Too many newspapers and periodicals simply give the public what it seems to want in sensational demagoguery—at the same time giving it a temporary appetite for more.

They fail to realize that the really substantial element of the general public is getting very tired of overmuch unrest, agitation, condemnation and legislation.

There never was a greater need than now for editorial leaders, men of vision, with fearlessness and sincerity in their presentation of the bright side of the marvelous industrial development of America.

There exists a vital need for fairer representation of average business and of the average business man; need for a change from the misrepresentation that has been the vogue in recent years.

Instead of mere mirrors for reflecting the flighty and unthinking impulses of the radical, unsuccessful, shifting element, we need more sincere molders of thought—at once representing and helping to mold the thought of the conservative, successful, practical people of this country.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

A NEGRO woman of Jacksonville beat a four-year-old child to death recently, immersing its head in a tub of water to smother its outcries.

The Western Gas Construction Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., furnished chairs for its striking workmen to sit in while they were picketing the plant.

Press dispatches report that a colored temperance orator, president of an educational institution in the South, was fined \$30 for intoxication and for carrying a razor.

Two men asked a saloon-keeper in New York to make them a drink which they called "an angel's dream." While he was looking up the recipe for it they robbed him of \$50.

Senator Sherman, whom Illinois presented for the presidential nomination at Chicago, when a boy peddled apples at 10c a peck on the streets of Macomb, Ill., where he was born.

A Chicago girl killed herself with poison because her sweetheart accused her of keeping company with somebody else. On the same day, three other women in Chicago and three men committed suicide for various causes.

Seven members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were arrested in Chicago during the strike, and confessed that, for \$6 a day apiece, they had been dynamiting property and putting lives in jeopardy.

A miner caught in a cave-in at Eureka, Utah, was slowly crushed to death, without hope of rescue, and for 45 minutes before his death calmly gave directions about his property and sent his last messages to his wife and five young children. He met the end without a struggle.

Dr. Hudson Stuck, Episcopal Archdeacon from Alaska, says: "I have always had a sort of dread of trained sociol-

ogists, of anthropologists, of political economists, of psychological pedagogues and graduates in similar subjects. I would rather be human and dirty, than inhuman and clean."

The President of Union College, in his baccalaureate address, said: "To be perfectly respectable is a great handicap nowadays, especially for a woman, if she aspires to be among the liberators of her sex." He said the old adage was "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," while the new adage is "Be clever, and let who will be good."

Thus do the people rule!

THE PLAIN TRUTH

NEXT! The interesting suggestion that candidates for the legislature be required to show their fitness by passing an examination is made. We establish schools for training men in every profession and business, but for the even more important work of solving the problems of all the people in the matter of new legislation, we ask only that a candidate shall be able to control enough votes to be elected. Many times this means the votes of any but the best class of citizens. Why not enlarge the application of civil service to include candidates for our law-making bodies? A knowledge of the elements of law and of the principles which underlie social and economic legislation would be required. A test of this sort would be no embarrassment to a man of average knowledge of public affairs, but would tend to eliminate the unfit, and some of those, at least, who seek office only for what they can get out of it. This may be the next reform in the line of progress and it is much more needed than some of those that are now enacted into law. What says Oregon, Washington or Kansas? Let the thinking people rule.

PRISONS! There was a time when all our State prisons were self-supporting. Now there is hardly a State in which the prisoners are not a serious burden upon the taxpayers except in the South. In New York, Warden Kirchwey, of Sing Sing, is earnestly advising that prisoners be used on the highways so as to keep them employed. Years ago protests against the employment of convicts in gainful occupations were showered upon the legislature by accelerators of public opinion claiming to represent the laboring men and drastic legislation against convict labor was enacted, until at last there is no work for prisoners to do. An effort has been made recently to secure through an act of Congress the national prohibition of shipments of prison-made goods, but 38,000 farmers, through Senator Townsend of Michigan, have protested against any such law. Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, announces that he has many letters and petitions opposed to any legislation that would hinder the manufacture of birder twine and other articles of commerce by convicts. The day will come when our State prisons once more will cease to be a burden on the taxpayers, but it will come only when the taxpayers arouse themselves to the need of impressing their views upon their representatives in legislative halls.

SHYSTERS! Rather than face the publicity that goes with a lawsuit, innocent men will sometimes submit to blackmail. Magistrate Corrigan, in the Tombs Police Court of New York City, flayed without mercy the shameless lawyers who are parties to such cases, calling them "licensed pests" who "bring disgrace on a lot of decent lawyers and on the whole profession." "They are absolutely cold-blooded conspirators," continued the magistrate. "They are legal shakedown men, and when a client fixes on a victim from whom he thinks he can extort hush money, he goes to one of these lawyers and he cooks up the evidence." Such men have no sense of shame. So sharp are they that only occasionally can evidence be secured to debar them from practice, although they constantly bring disgrace upon the profession. Leading the fight for court reform in the New York State Constitutional Convention, President Elihu Root took the floor and pleaded with the members of the convention, most of them lawyers, that they "should discourage technicalities and subtleties which tangle justice in the net of form." Court procedure has never been simple; delays and appeals are so numerous, various obstructive tactics so readily resorted to that men will often consent to give up their claims altogether rather than be involved in the endless expense and delay that usually go with a suit at law. "The system of procedure, of course, cannot be simple," said Mr. Root, "but as far as possible it ought to be made to conform to the plain man's intelligence and experience. It ought to be so that the farmer and the merchant and the laborer can understand it, and know why he is delayed in getting his rights."

AGAIN THEIR PARTY'S CHOICE


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WOODROW WILSON

DEMOCRATS RENOMINATE WILSON AND MARSHALL

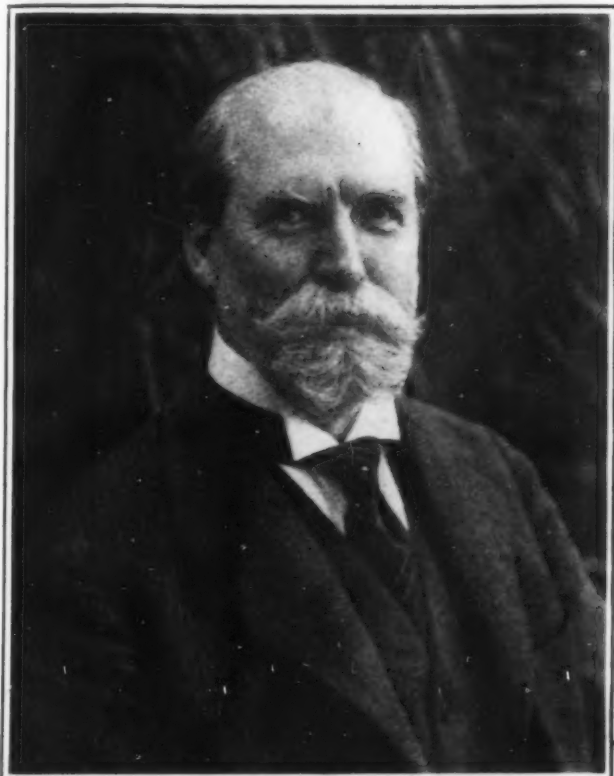
The Democratic National Convention assembled in the St. Louis Coliseum on Wednesday, June 14th. Former Governor Martin Glynn, of New York, was chosen to make the keynote speech and filled his best rounded periods with patriotism and preparedness, but the convention went wild with enthusiasm only when he touched upon the beauties of peace. The delegates grew restless, having little to do, and forced a change of program so as to bring the nomination Thursday night instead of Saturday morning as originally planned. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were nominated by acclamation. Mr. Wilson's nomination missed being unanimous by one vote—that of Robert Emmet Burke, of Chicago. The President was placed in nomination by Judge John M. Westcott, of New Jersey, and Vice-President Marshall by Senator Kern, of Indiana. The nominations were finished shortly before midnight. The platform was adopted after the candidates had been selected.


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THOMAS R. MARSHALL



A SPLENDID AMERICAN FAMILY



HUGHES—NOBODY WANTS HIM BUT THE PEOPLE

In that phrase is summed up the whole story of how Charles Evans Hughes came to be the candidate of a reunited Republican party for the highest office within the gift of the nation. And the people wanted him because he is typically and truly American. On this page are pictures of his modest Washington home and of the members of his family that, in sharing it with him, made it one of the happiest spots on earth.



HUGHES HOME IN WASHINGTON

A handsome though unpretentious house on Sixteenth Street, the old "Avenue of Presidents," where the family has passed a happy existence since President Taft placed Mr. Hughes on the bench of the Supreme Court. The electric motor car indicates the quiet taste of the family.

MAY BE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

Those who know Mrs. Hughes—and her friends are legion—say that she would make an ideal mistress of the White House. She is thoroughly domestic in her tastes, is highly refined and a most gracious hostess. Her life has been a busy one with her four children, but she has found time to keep her mind alert and active and to be a real companion and helpmate to her distinguished husband.



MISS KATHERINE HUGHES

She graduated June 5 from the National Cathedral school, where her father made an address which was widely quoted for its American spirit.



THE BABY OF THE FAMILY

Miss Elizabeth Hughes, youngest of the family and the pet of all its members.



MISS HELEN HUGHES

Well known and much liked in the younger social set in Washington, where she has lived for the past six years.



THE ONLY SON BELIEVES IN PREPAREDNESS

Charles E. Hughes, Jr. (indicated by the arrow), was undergoing military training at Plattsburg when his father was nominated for President. He is the father of two sons.

THE CZAR'S HOSTS ADVANCE



FIELD GUN OVERTURNED BY A SHELL

Russian artillerymen endeavoring to right a gun capsized by a terrific explosion. The success of General Brussiloff's army has been due largely to its wonderful artillery work.



REFUGEES FROM THE WAR ZONE

Millions of residents of Poland have been driven from their homes by the war and are being cared for throughout Russia. Many of them are being colonized in Siberia.



WEIGHING OUT FOOD

Russian commissary officers determining the portions of food for the soldiers. While Russia is not threatened with famine, shortage of some kinds of food is reported. With so many millions of refugees to feed and with the wastefulness of war, food stocks are being depleted. The Russian sweep in the first weeks of June was one of the most spectacular campaigns of the whole war. The soldiers pictured on this page are of the armies making the rush across the Hungarian border.



RAKING OVER THE ASHES OF THE RUINED HOME

A pathetic sight all too frequently observed on the Russian front. Farms, villages and cities have been burned either by bombardments or as a military measure to harass the enemy. The luckless inhabitants mostly move on, but

some linger around their ruined homes, rescuing such trifles as they can and living in shacks or cellars. Russia's refugee problem is the biggest in Europe and Russia has had less help from the neutral world than any other belligerent.

BATTLE MADNESS

BY LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR LESLIE'S

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



A QUIET HOUR

Australians in the trenches in western France, keeping a sharp lookout for the Germans. Note that they are wearing helmets after the French style.

AT Verdun the heavily massed German charges have most often been made by fresh troops, advancing from comparative safety to meet the sudden, merciless sweep of the French machine guns. When Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the *Daily Mail* and the *London Times*, returned from a visit to the front at Verdun, he said in his account of the bayonet charges of the German troops that the men were "drug enthused." I had heard it so decidedly denied that drugs were given to the Germans before drives that I interviewed him concerning his authority for the statement. He said that his authority was the words of the German prisoners themselves. He had talked personally with a half a hundred within an hour after their capture. These men had declared that they had been given ether mixed with some other gas and that the effect was a wild, enthusiastic abandon lasting for an hour and a half or two hours. Many of the men were still under the influence.

However this may be, the mind has recourse to certain protections against conditions which normally could not be endured. The callouses which the mind is able to put on are within the realm of known experience, but nevertheless war calls out strange variations. In war such as it had been known in the past, the reliance of the commander that his troops would hold their morale under fire was based on his faith in discipline. Discipline was never more necessary than in the present war, but a certain something else is also needed to supply an anesthesia to the mind under the rigors of the new terrors. This is the battlefield madness which the highly sensitive modern man seems to be able to put on like a cloak.



HEAVY HOWITZER IN POSITION

One of the big British guns created since the war began. Note the weight of the wheels and the trail made of structural steel. These guns hurl projectiles for 12 or 15 miles that explode with a force beyond the powers of imagination; yet men live through days of incessant bombardment.

The British fighting stock in particular seem to be able to achieve the prophylactic of madness to save themselves from madness. In fact, German prisoners have said that the Kaiser's troops believe that the British have gone quite mad and that they are not resting in any intermediate inferno of lunacy. Several British officers have expressed it to me that if anyone should be suddenly whisked from normal surround-



TEA TIME IN THE TRENCHES

Nothing makes Tommy Atkins so angry as to be "strafed" (the trench word for bombarded) at tea time. He considers it very unsportsmanlike of the Germans to interrupt this social ceremony.



SHELLS BURSTING ON THE EDGE OF A TRENCH

British soldiers in the Saloniki district enjoying a little bombardment. Unless there is a great concentration of heavy guns trench bombardments

are not very fatal, but are hard on the nerves. Being buried by a shell explosion is said to have terrifying qualities all its own.

ings to the front trenches during a prolonged heavy shell fire that the most terrifying part of the experience would not be the danger and the appalling roar of the guns nor the maelstrom of death, but the sudden realization of the safeguarding madness which can buoy up the human mind by its anesthesia to endure. It is not the whistling and singing of the shells which chill deepest to the marrow, but the whistling and singing of the men, waiting, waiting.

There is a stark calmness about the wildness of it. The English Tommy is not a musician of the first order by tradition. His whistling is possible, his singing such as it is, but the playing of

(Continued on page 819)

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

STIFFENING THE MEXICAN POLICY

GENERAL CARRANZA'S inability to keep his promise to protect the border and the lives of Americans, the continuance of raids by Mexican bandits and the alarming spread of anti-American feeling in Mexico are making it increasingly difficult for the Administration to maintain peaceful relations with the de facto Government. In the raid upon the T. A. Coleman ranch near Laredo, one of the men killed in the pursuit of the outlaw band was Lieut-Col. Villareal, an officer of the Carranza army, wearing his uniform and carrying papers that established his identity. The Mexican plank in the Democratic platform supports the Administration's Mexican policy, and hints at sterner measures for the promotion of peace and order only as a last resort. The American expeditionary force, originally punitive, is to be continued for the protection of American citizens against lawless aggression. It is predicted that President Wilson's reply to the Carranza note demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil will be a flat refusal, coupled with a reiteration of the purpose to keep our troops in Mexico until Villa and his bandits are captured or dispersed and until the Carranza government shows it is able to control the situation. All reports indicate that the de facto government is growing weaker. The sending of a sharp note may force a break in the relations between this country and the de facto government, and American consular officers are being instructed to repeat the warnings given some months ago for Americans to leave Mexico. Under the leadership of the press, the anti-American propaganda has reached widespread proportions, *El Pueblo* of Mexico City, a semi-official Carranza organ, openly forecasting war between Mexico and the United States.

WOMEN GET TWO PLANKS

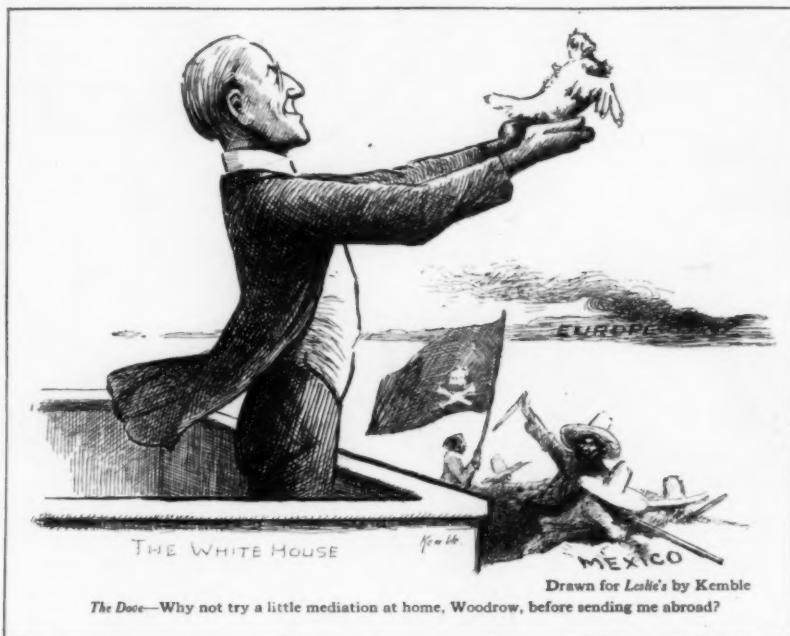
WHILE suffragists did not get from the Republican National Convention all they asked for, the New York *Tribune* characterizes the suffrage plank "the longest single step ahead which the cause has yet taken." The National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage went to Chicago, the former seeking simply an endorsement of woman suffrage, but the latter hoping to get the Republican Party to pledge itself to a suffrage amendment of the Federal Constitution. The women pushed their claims before the Committee on Resolutions, and ten thousand of them gave a public demonstration of devotion to the cause by parading in a heavy downpour and biting wind, although the firemen's parade had been called off on account of the weather. The Republican platform expresses itself in favor of the extension of suffrage to women, but instead of agreeing to a constitutional amendment, "recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, declares that the general surrender to suffrage will come within the next two years. The woman suffrage hosts journeyed from Chicago to St. Louis confident that they would not get less from the Democratic Convention than they had gotten from the Republican. A unique plan was adopted to impress delegates to the Convention. A "Golden Lane" composed of thousands of women, wearing yellow sashes and carrying yellow parasols—the suffrage colors—stood for two hours along the 12 city blocks through which Democratic delegates passed from the headquarters to the Convention. Not a word was spoken by the living hedge of 8,000 women, blazing with the golden colors of suffrage, as the delegates passed through the lane, and as an impressive spectacle it was more talked about than the Convention itself the rest of the day. The Democrats endorsed suffrage with no qualifications.

DEADLOCK IN RAILROAD DISPUTE

AFTER two weeks of debate the conference of the railroad managers and "Big Four" brotherhoods adjourned, no nearer an agreement than at the beginning. When the railroads submitted what was termed a "yard-stick" proposition prescribing that no man could be paid twice for the same time, the union leaders declared if the railroads stood pat

on that principle it was of no use for the conference to continue further. The "yard-stick" offer of the roads provided that additional service after arrival at final destination of a run should be paid for "pro rata until the time on duty equals the over-time limit of the run. Time paid for under one rule is not to be paid for under another rule or rules." The representatives of the trainmen balked at this, claiming it was merely an attempt to cut down wages. The railroads and the brotherhoods differ greatly in estimating the cost of granting the demands of the latter, the railroads claiming it would be \$100,000,000, the brotherhoods declaring it would be one-fourth that amount. The debate hinged, however, upon what both sides regard as principles, the rock upon which the conference split being the stand of the union leaders to consider no counter-proposals from the railroads affecting their demands for the eight-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime. Following the disagreement the trainmen will ask the members of the unions for power to declare a strike, after which another conference will be due in

manent settling of all great outstanding problems should proceed." Hitherto the Unionists of Ulster have refused to consider the exclusion of the six counties as sufficient. Counties Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal are protesting against the separation from the rest of Ulster, but the Ulster Unionist Council, at a meeting presided over by Sir Edward Carson, authorized him to proceed with the negotiations in the interest of strengthening the Empire in its conduct of the war. Later the compromise struck a snag as to the permanency or not of this exclusion of the six Ulster counties. The Ulster Unionists demand that the proposal shall be final so far as the exclusion is concerned, while the Nationalists in Ulster and the other provinces have proceeded with the negotiations solely on condition that the arrangement was temporary. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson are each pleading with their followers to accept the plan. Should it succeed it will be another triumph for David Lloyd George, who has served his country so notably at critical times since the outbreak of the war.



The Dose—Why not try a little mediation at home, Woodrow, before sending me abroad?

which the trainmen will hold a strike threat over the heads of the managers. It will take from four to eight weeks to secure the vote. In the meantime, the railroads and the conservative element among the brotherhoods will carry on a propaganda for mediation to prevent a strike. The trainmen are opposed to arbitration in an open forum, but the conservative element is not averse to mediation or conciliation. Before the adjournment of the Conference, Mr. H. A. Wheeler, Chairman of the Railroad Situation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presented the referendum vote taken in the Chamber asking Congress to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the railroad controversy. The laudable purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to guard against suspension of railroad traffic in case of a break between the railroads and the trainmen.

HOME RULE WITH MODIFICATIONS

IF the Lloyd-George plan for immediate Home Rule for Ireland goes through, with its exception of six Ulster counties during the war emergency period, it will be nothing more than a postponement of the final solution of the controversy. After a truce had been established between the hostile factions in Ireland previous to the war, Sir Edward Carson gave this unqualified pledge to the men of northeast Ulster: "I once more promise to go straight on with you in the fight. We will not have Home Rule! Never!" The Government compromise provides for the immediate operation of the Home Rule act, with the exception, during the war emergency period, of the six Ulster counties that have fought the measure, and with the further provision that "immediately after the war an imperial conference of representatives of all dominions be held to consider the future government of the Empire, including the government of Ireland; and that following this conference and in the interval provided by the war emergency act, a per-

A FOURTH WITHOUT FIREWORKS

INDEPENDENCE Day minus noise and gunpowder may be contrary to the traditions, but it is in line with the new observance of the day. The new method of celebrating the Fourth calls for numerous well-planned meetings designed to teach patriotism in place of one or two "spreading" orations for every community with fireworks at every home. George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Independence Day Committee for New York City, announces 500 different meetings. Besides the big gatherings for each borough and the meetings in local parks, there will be 200 meetings in school buildings and 100 meetings in play centres in which 20,000 athletes will take part. Last year New York appropriated \$10,000 for a "safe and sane" Fourth. This year the committee is to have \$40,000. One of the best features of the celebration will be the singing of patriotic American airs by singing societies representing naturalized Americans from all the countries at war. Every nation makes much of its national hymns and songs, but it is safe to assert that not ten per cent of our adult population are able to sing "America" or "The Star Spangled Banner" without the words before them. Would it not be a good Fourth of July

"stunt" for all to memorize at least these two of our national songs? Governors of 20 states and officials of 500 cities are cooperating with the Safety First Federation of America to secure adoption of their safe and sane program. Appeals have gone out for safeguarding lives of children and for the prevention of destruction of property by fire incidental to the observance of the day.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN of New York, temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, sounded "Americanism, Peace and Prosperity" as the keynote of the Democratic campaign. It had been planned to outdo the Republicans in making Americanism the issue, but it was the peace paragraphs that brought the Convention to its feet. "Save where the liberties, the territory, or the substantial rights of the United States are invaded and assaulted," said the temporary Chairman, "it is the duty of the nation to avoid war by every honorable means. The policy of neutrality is as truly American as the American flag." The fervor with which the Convention cheered for peace may result in making peace rather than militant Americanism the Democratic keynote. No man ever dominated a convention more than President Wilson dominated that at St. Louis. The opposition to Vice-President Marshall quickly collapsed under his order, while the President practically wrote the platform of the party. In commenting upon the resemblance in essentials between the Republican and Democratic platforms the New York *Evening Post* says: "One by one the Democrats, or rather Mr. Wilson, has taken Republican positions, not by storm but by deliberate strategy, which may or may not be good politics, but it certainly lays the President open to the question whether he has any fixed political principles outside of those relating to the fundamentals of democracy." The *Post* then points out the weakening of the party's attitude on the tariff question and other concessions calculated to win Republican votes.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TAXES MAY BE 25 PER CENT OF INCOME

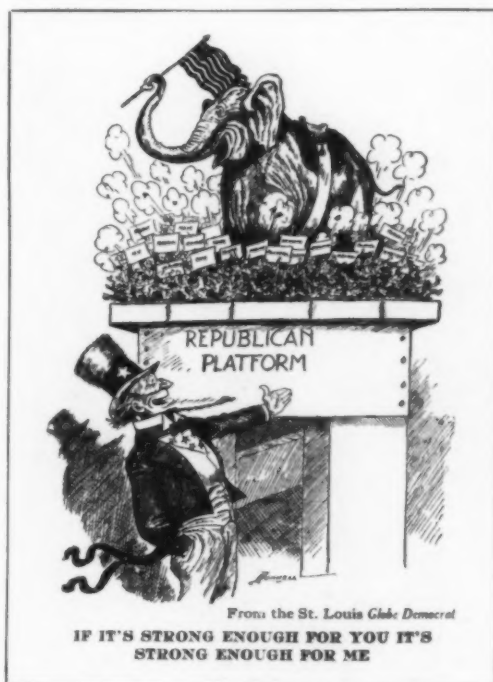
THE issues in the campaign by no means will be confined to Americanism and Preparedness. These will be the leading issues, but there will be a strong undercurrent of opposition to the present high taxes imposed by the Democratic Administration. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania says that about 13,000 new offices have been created by the present Administration, with an enormous increase of government expenditures. He points out that the appropriations of the present Democratic Congress will amount to \$1,500,000,000. This is the largest sum appropriated by any Congress in a time of peace. According to the Pennsylvania senator, who is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, the government soon will be taking one-quarter of the income of every well-to-do man. The people had better prepare for the worst. The tax collector soon will be sitting upon every doorstep. Aside from the doubling of the income tax there are to be taxes on inheritances, munitions, increased taxes on beer and whiskey and a levy on the attendance at moving pictures and other forms of entertainment. The Republicans will show the voters that these heavy taxes could be avoided by a tariff that would give protection to American industries and wages, increasing prosperity and at the same time relieving the people of excessive taxation. Manufacturers brought to pay low wages would have to bear the bulk of the burden of supporting the United States government if they try to undersell the American market, which is based upon a high wage scale.

CANDIDATES WILL NOT GET PERSONAL

WITH Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Hughes as the Republican candidate for President there will be no personalities in the coming campaign. For the first time in many years the campaign will be featured by a dignified discussion of large issues. Principles rather than personalities will dominate the discussion. It is doubtful whether Mr. Hughes at any time in the campaign will mention President Wilson by name. It is doubtful whether President Wilson will ever refer directly to Mr. Hughes, except as the candidate of the Republican party. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes respect each other. They have been meeting frequently at dinners in Washington. They were together at Secretary McAdoo's house on the night that the President announced the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Hughes was one of the few Justices of the Supreme Court who regularly attended the White House receptions.

HOPE FOR THE FAVORITE SONS

THERE is no need for any of the brilliant group of candidates defeated in the Republican Convention to be discouraged about their own future. There was a similar struggle in 1908 when Colonel Roosevelt was advocating the nomination of Mr. Taft.



At that time the Allies were composed of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Fairbanks of Indiana and George B. Cortelyou of New York. Their defeat did them no harm. On the contrary, their good sportsmanship in defeat, as well as the advertising they had received, brought them additional favor and prominence. Mr. Knox's position was measurably strengthened, so much so that at the last primary election in Pennsylvania he was the unanimous choice of the Republican party for the Republican nomination for senator. He had been out of politics four years, and he will be sent back to the Senate by an overwhelming vote. Likewise Senator Fairbanks figured largely in the 1908 convention and this time was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Cortelyou became president of one of the largest corporations in New York. The various senators who contested for the nomination at Chicago this time will have an excellent chance four years from now. Senator Weeks won the admiration of even those delegates who could not see their way clear to support him. Harding of Ohio, Sherman of Illinois, and most of the other "favorite sons" who are members of the United States Senate, likewise increased their popularity and reputation throughout the country. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who was Colonel Roosevelt's compromise choice, gave ample evidence of his loyalty in his speech of



withdrawal and his announcement of his support of Mr. Hughes. These men have grown in stature by reason of their political sportsmanship. They are leaders of whom much will be heard in the future.

PENSIONING OLD RODNEY RODNEY, a faithful army horse, has served the United States government steadily for 20 years. He was first acquired by old Battery E of the First Artillery, at Fort Riley in 1896, when he was eight years old, and through his long service gained a high reputation for intelligence, willingness, strength, and all-around ability. During his service in the army he was never sick and never known to refuse a task no matter how difficult. In Cuba in 1898 he pulled heavy cannon through almost impassable roads and his work helped to save a difficult situation. Although he outlasted his equine fellows, Rodney became unable to stand the strain of active service and was condemned, under the rules of the service, to sale. He was so popular with the members of the Third Field Artillery that they bought him at auction, and since then he has done only the lightest sort of work at Fort Myer. Upon the recommendation of Captain Charles D. Mortimer, the commanding officer of Battery D, Third Field Artillery, authority has been given to stable, feed and care for Rodney for the rest of his life. He is to be retired from active duty and placed on a pension.



WILL WILSON VETO DEVELOPMENT?

SUPPORTERS of Gifford Pinchot have lately circulated the report in Washington that if the Shields Water Power Bill goes to the President for his signature he will veto it. The Shields bill passed the Senate by a two to one vote. It is the first general dam law which has given any real assurance of development of the water power resources of the country. It provides for fifty-year leases, at the end of which the government may recapture the entire property by paying the estimated value of it. The Shields bill was endorsed by a handsome vote at the recent sessions of the National Conservation Congress, although it was vigorously opposed by Gifford Pinchot, the active leader of that Congress. Mr. Pinchot and his friends object to the bill on the ground that it contains what virtually amounts to a perpetual grant to the capitalists who invest in water power. Mr. Pinchot says that the recapture feature is so hedged about with technicalities that the owners of the property would be able to continue their tenure indefinitely. President Wilson is said to side with Pinchot.

REGULATING DIVORCE

FREQUENT efforts have been made to unify the divorce laws of the United States. A cause for divorce in Philadelphia may not be a cause for a divorce in New York. There are some States in which it is perfectly proper for a husband to beat his wife. At least, even though it may not be considered ethical, it is not a cause for divorce. Nevertheless, by some means or other, 250,000 persons were divorced last year. Divorces are constantly increasing in numbers and if the House agrees on a resolution which passed the Senate recently, the public will soon be edified with the latest statistics on marriage and divorce. The resolution was introduced in the Senate at the instance of the Interstate Committee on Marriage and Divorce, whose secretary, Francis M. Moody, recently made public some astonishing figures on this subject. According to Mr. Moody, the United States has broken all previous records for a single nation by granting over 125,000 divorce decrees in a single year. This estimate Mr. Moody terms "eminently conservative." The Census Bureau has enough money on hand to begin the work of compiling statistics from 1907 to 1915. The resolution also provides that the statistics shall be compiled annually hereafter, and it is wholly probable there will be an impetus in the movement for a uniform divorce and marriage law. This movement has long been encouraged by churchmen and social reformers, with the idea that the difficulties of divorce would be increased under Federal regulation. As the tendency of the times, however, is toward easier divorce, both here and in other highly civilized countries, it may well be doubted whether the Federal rules would be more stringent than a fair average of the State laws. Uniformity of law would surely change conditions in South Carolina which grants no divorce for any cause, or like New York where only one cause is recognized, while the abuses of easy and quick divorce in States like Nevada and South Dakota would surely be removed.

SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

ED A. GOEWY (THE OLD FAN)



BEAUTY AT THE PADDLE

Lasell Seminary, at Auburndale, a few miles from Boston, boasts of one of the most skilful canoe crews in the East. The fair paddlers are shown preparing for the coming races on the Charles River, for which they are favored candidates for high honors.



Harry Coveleskie



Stanley Coveleskie

COVELESKIE BROTHERS ARE BASEBALL RIVALS

It isn't often that one finds two brothers, both pitchers, making good in the same league, and such a case was known only once in the last twenty years in the big show until this year. However, in the American League there is Harry Coveleskie, the veteran who, when with the Phillies, once pitched the Giants out of a pennant, but who to-day is one of the Tigers' most dependable tossers; and Stanley Coveleskie, his "kid" brother, who is winning his share of battles for Lee Fohl's sensational Cleveland Indians. The first time this season that these teams met, Harry learned that he had been selected to twirl against Stanley, and, going to Manager Jennings, refused to work against his brother in the latter's first big-league engagement. Stanley did well, striking out Ty Cobb, but lost in the twelfth inning by a 3-1 score.



SHE SHOOT'S STRAIGHT

The Far West is extremely proud of petite Mrs. Ada Schilling, of Portland, Ore., formerly star of the Blue Rock Club, of San Jose, Cal., and champion woman trapshooter of the Pacific Coast.

Though weighing but ninety-five pounds and but four feet eleven inches in height, she handles man's size rifles almost as tall as herself with a skill which has amazed her male rivals, whom she has defeated with persistent regularity. In the 1915 averages of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, she was 113th in a list of 8,707, breaking 2,116 out of 2,443 targets. Mrs. Schilling is teaching her daughters, ten and twelve years of age, but almost as tall as their mother, shooting preparedness.



WALKING ON THE WATER MADE EASY

Despite statements to the contrary, something new does make its appearance occasionally. Here is the hydro-ski, a real novelty, invented by an ingenious Italian. It can be used either for hunting or military purposes, and in this instance is being utilized by a soldier on scout duty.



A KIDDIE CUTS CLEVER CAPERS

A feature of the recent horse show at Tuxedo, N. Y., was the showing made by the children of several persons prominent in the smart sets of the East. Little Marian Wickes, pictured taking a jump on Buff, in the children's jumping class, was quite the pet of the show.

WHERE IS THE JUNE OF YESTERDAY?

There was a time when June, of all the months, Was she of whom the poets wrote and raved; Scattering joy, her mission was to cheer, And never was she known to misbehave. Her smile was radiant and warm her breath, Which caused the flowers to nestle at her feet; Those were the days when life seemed at its best, When fans were gay, and baseball was a treat.

But recently the season's all awry, And June takes on a chill and somber mien; No azure skies and blooms are in her wake, And scarce a ray of sunshine e'er is seen. From out the clouds a constant flow of tears Dampens our joy—aye, saddens all the earth; The soggy diamonds, lonely sentinels stand, Where once were gathered all the hosts of mirth.



A YOUNG HERCULES OF THE MIDDLE WEST

One of the heroes of the recent Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association field and track meet, at Chicago, was Arlie Mucks, of Wisconsin, who hurled the discus 155 feet 2 inches, and bettered the former mark of 140 feet 2 1/2 inches made by Johnny Garrels, of Michigan, in 1905.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



WHERE'S THE LUCKY TOWN?

Miss Margaret Mulvey, of Zanesville, O., was the only woman to graduate from the law school of the Ohio State University this year. She is going to do playground work this summer and in the fall will invest her earnings in a railroad ticket for the West. Her destination will be determined by the amount of money she has to buy the ticket with, and the town where she stops will be the one where she opens a law office.



KING OF THE BELGIANS

The title of King Albert is King of the Belgians, not King of Belgium; an appropriate one now that he is without a country, but has the enthusiastic loyalty of his people. Our photograph shows him conversing with a wounded officer at the hospital maintained in the tiny corner of Belgium that his army still holds.



HE STARTED A BIG THING

D. M. Barrett, of Detroit, who launched the idea of having a World's Salesmanship Congress in Detroit. It will take place July 9-13 and will be attended by men interested in selling, from all parts of the world. The program includes about 100 lectures on salesmanship.



THE JANITOR'S FRIEND

Prof. Kenneth G. Smith of Iowa State College is retained by the State to instruct janitors in their duties. He has had schools in five cities where he has taught the art of firing furnaces and ventilating buildings. The advance course next winter will take up dustless cleaning and kindred subjects.



FOR WAR'S VICTIMS

Miss Sara Ritt, of New York, selling "blind soldiers" at the Allied Bazaar in New York City, where more than \$2,000,000 was raised for the benefit of war sufferers in the Allied countries. This was one of the biggest charity affairs ever held in America. More than \$1,000,000 was raised the first week. One woman took a ring from her finger and asked that it be sold for the fund. It brought \$20,000 at auction. The French government sent a large exhibit of war trophies, the cannon behind which Miss Ritt is standing in the picture being one of them.



GOES TO WEST POINT

President Wilson has appointed Sylvester Chahuska Long-Lance, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, to West Point. He is a North Carolinian by birth and a graduate of Carlisle. He took a post graduate course at Syracuse. He is famous as an athlete and has defeated Jim Thorpe in a one-mile race. He once won a football game by concealing the ball under his sweater and making a touchdown—the only time the feat was ever accomplished.



HONORS FOR A PIONEER

Judge A. L. Rhodes (standing just to the right of the floral tribute) is the oldest and most respected citizen of San Jose, Calif., and on his 95th birthday, which was on May 25th, Observatory Parlor No. 177 Native Sons of the Golden West let him know how much he is esteemed by presenting him with a basket of 95 carnations, an original poem and many expressions of good wishes. Judge Rhodes went to California in 1854 and bought his present home on the Alameda in San Jose in 1859. He was formerly on the State Supreme bench.



FIFTY YEARS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL

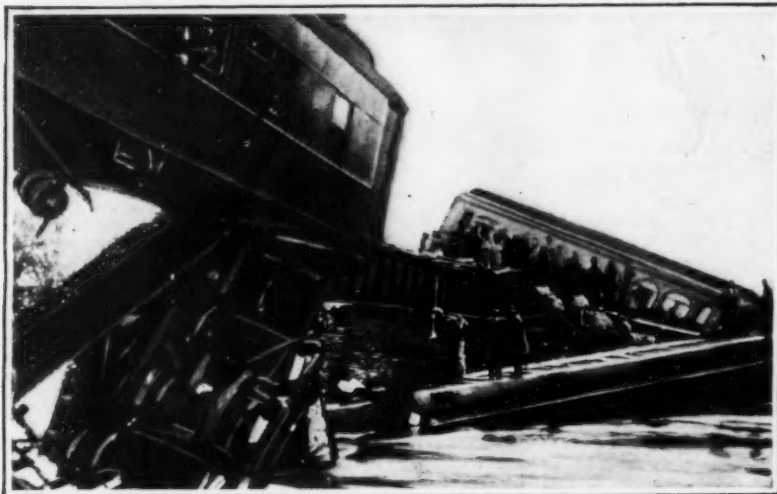
St. Luke's Sunday School of Cumberland, Md., recently presented gold medals to seven persons who have been continuous in their attendance for 50 years. In the picture they are, from left to right: standing—Mrs. Elizabeth Scheemesser, Mrs. Anna Knieriem, Mrs. Sophia Hoenicka, Mrs. Mary Koegel; sitting—Mrs. Kate Flurshutz, Henry Bachman and Mrs. Fannie Stein. Several of these have grandchildren attending the same Sunday School.

PICTORIAL OF World War



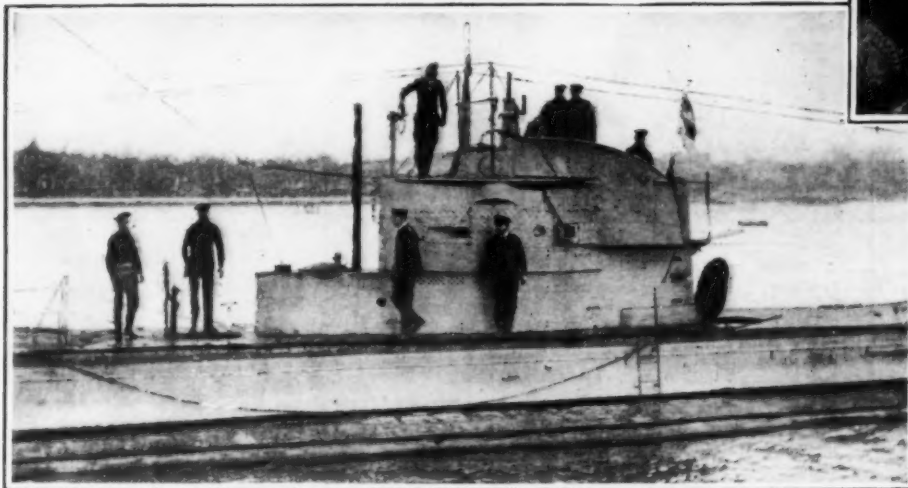
DREARY MARCH THROUGH A MEXICAN DESERT

Battery C, 6th Field Artillery, U. S. A., leaving San Antonio, Mexico, to engage in the pursuit of Bandit Villa. The troops of the American punitive expedition suffered many hardships, but never flagged nor lost their courage.



AN APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER

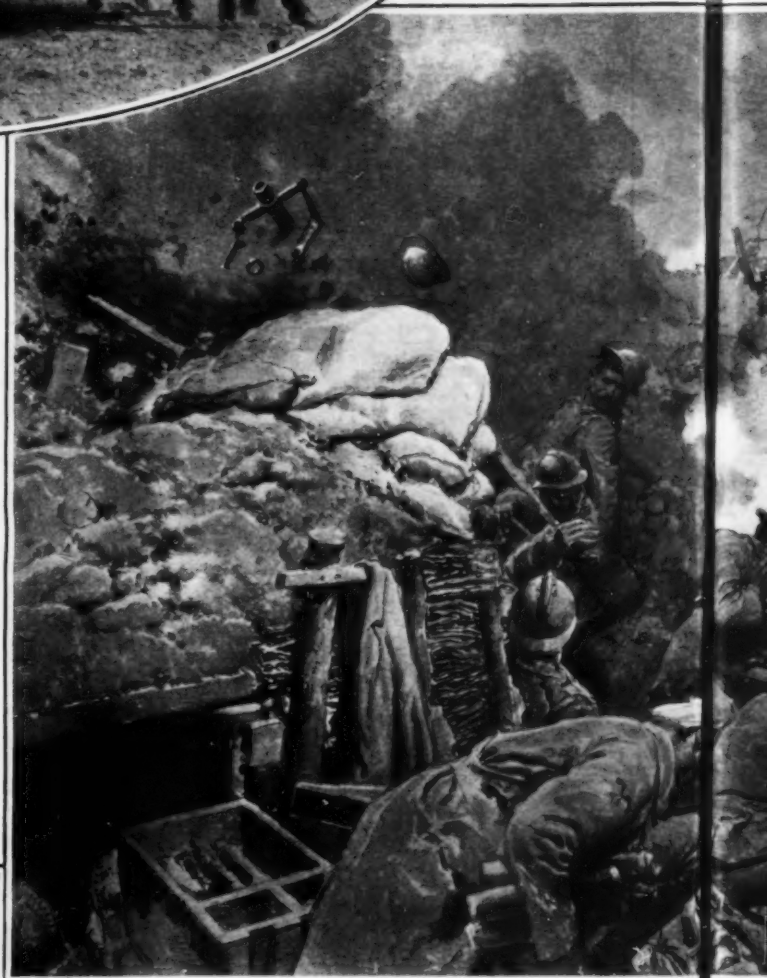
Wreck of a passenger train at Packard, Iowa, with a loss of 17 lives. The train, bound for Chicago to Minneapolis, plunged through a bridge spanning a flooded creek in the darkness of early morning. This was one of many disasters resulting from a cloudburst and electrical storm which demoralized traffic for days in northern Iowa.



CAN GERMANY BREAK THE BRITISH BLOCKADE?

New German submarine boat which, it is said, will be used to carry goods from Germany to the United States. It is 400 feet long, with a surface speed of 18 knots, and

can carry enough fuel for a trip of 6,000 miles. It will be a merchant vessel, armed for defense only with two small guns. It will carry small and very valuable cargoes.



A FIERCE COMBAT ON THE WESTERN FRONT

French gunners firing with mortars and trench guns across "No Man's Land" at the German positions. Mortar and trench guns are in a group to the right. On the left, in front of the shelter, a reply fire from the German trenches has done considerable damage. The special trench artillery used on both sides in the conflict has proved extremely effective. Every effort has been made by both the Allies and the Teutonic armies to increase the power of their guns and the explosive force of their projectiles. These efforts have succeeded only too well, as is proved by the fearful execution wrought by the improved agents of destruction. Tens of thousands of men have lost their lives in the trench fighting, which has distinguished this great war. Fighting in trenches is the most trying of all modes of warfare. The soldiers in

the trenches find in the trench fighting a life of their own. They are frequently subjected to heavy bombardment. Shells from the enemy are constantly falling around them, and the din is deafening. The din is not only a constant reminder of the danger, but it also adds to the isolation of the trench. The soldiers in the trenches are often cut off from the rest of the world. They are in a state of constant alert, and they are often subjected to the most trying conditions of warfare. The soldiers in the trenches are often cut off from the rest of the world. They are in a state of constant alert, and they are often subjected to the most trying conditions of warfare. The soldiers in the trenches are often cut off from the rest of the world. They are in a state of constant alert, and they are often subjected to the most trying conditions of warfare.

ORAL DIGEST OF THE WORLD'S NEWS



A NEW DREADNOUGHT JOINS OUR NAVY

Splendid battleship *Pennsylvania*, 31,400 tons, cost \$7,260,000, shown in Norfolk (Va.) harbor on her way to the navy yard to be delivered by her builders to the United States Government. Captain H. B. Wilson raised his flag on the vessel and made a stirring address to the crew. The *Pennsylvania's* main battery includes twelve 14-inch guns, and she is one of the most powerful warships afloat.



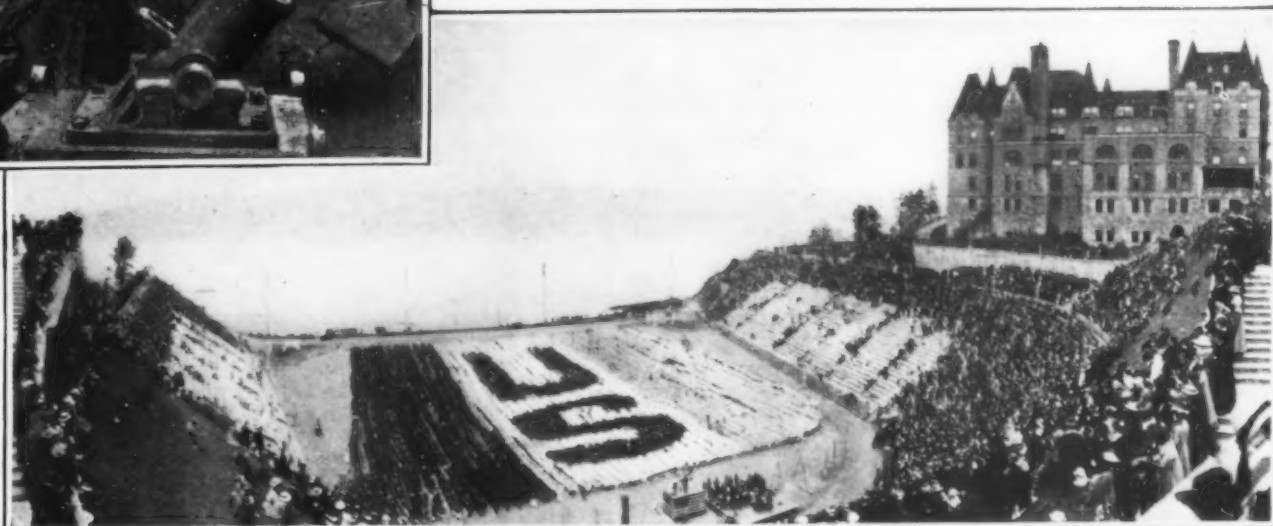
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WAR IN FRANCE
trenches lined in cramping spaces and are frequently subjected to heavy bombardment from big guns. Shells from the big guns frequently tear up the ground and frequently kill the occupants. The killing and burying their occupants. The din is deafening and almost unbearable. After bombing a trench the practice is to make an infantry charge. Charges have usually been conducted in great numbers. The troops seem to have been maddened by their long, ve-racking ordeal in the trenches and with a determination never exceeded in the history of wars. When the firing and attacking the men in the trenches are much discomfort and are always to be ready to have a period of rest. Disease also is a many thing the trench defenders.



THE FIRST RED MEN WHO WILL FIGHT IN EUROPE

Over 1,000 Indians have enlisted in the Canadian war contingent and the first unit of the braves was sent overseas the last week in May. The photo shows a small group of them. They are from the File Hills agency, Province of Saskatchewan. The elderly men in tribal dress were famous warriors a half century ago.



TEACHING CHILDREN TO BE PATRIOTIC

Striking scene in the stadium built by the Tacoma (Washington) Public Schools where, on May 29, 14,000 school children engaged in flag drills and other exercises. The spectacle was witnessed by nearly 40,000 enthusiastic spectators.

The children are shown in the picture in masses forming the "red, white and blue," with "U. S." appearing in the white. The building shown in the picture is one of Tacoma's splendid school houses.

THE REAL FOREIGN LEGION

BY F. W. ZINN



THE BOMBING SQUAD

Typical Legionnaires, convalescent from wounds received in battle, and in training preparatory to rejoining the regiment. They are equipped with trench mortars of a popular pattern.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Much of a fragmentary character has been printed in America about the Foreign Legion of the French army. Nothing of a comprehensive nature has appeared concerning it as it is in this war. LESLIE'S here presents an authoritative account of it from a valued correspondent who was for 20 months a soldier in the Legion and who has been promoted to the Franco-American flying corps—a distinct honor that is gained only by excellent service. The great majority of the men in the Legion are there from the highest motives that prompt men to offer their lives for an ideal and they resent being held up to the world as picturesque vagabonds and fugitives from justice. Few organizations have covered themselves with more glory than the two regiments of the Legion.



THE BATTLE FLAG

Banner of the Legion. It differs only from the other regimental standards by having on the reverse side the legend *Valor et Discipline* instead of the usual *Pour la Patrie*.

in their own army, but the vast majority came in of their own free will and out of the best of patriotic motives. Very nearly 3,000 were Belgians; there were almost as many Alsations. Garibaldians made up a whole battalion, and there was another of Greeks, beside smaller contingents of every other nationality. In such a heterogeneous assemblage there was naturally a certain amount of riff-raff as well as some very unusual characters, but by far the major percentage were hum-drum, God-fearing citizens who differed only in language from their comrades in the regular French infantry. The 200 or more Americans who joined were as diverse and interesting as the rest, but they had one common and distinguishing characteristic; almost without exception they were young, healthy and well fitted to endure the hardships that were to come. Most of them were of French

Here was this brigade and a half of ambitious, enthusiastic foreign recruits, wonderfully good material but so raw, and the government was confronted with the task of making them into soldiers with the greatest possible dispatch. It does not take long to train a man to handle a rifle and to do maneuvers. The great problem in such a case, as

England has already found, and as America will find some day, is to supply the officers and the organization. For us the Legion offered the best and probably the only solution of the problem. The organization already existed, it had its depots and a vast amount of equipment in France and it needed only to be expanded, as had been done in the war of 1870, to take in the influx of foreign volunteers. Officers were drawn from the regular infantry or from the Reserve, and old campaigners with good service records were brought up from the Legion in Algiers to serve as sergeants and corporals and to be mixed in with the green troops. It is not particularly pleasant to be a trench-mate with a man who escaped prison by outrunning the police, nor to take orders from a sergeant who has forgotten his real name, but one cannot judge a regiment by the same standard that he would a social club. It is enough that this was a military necessity, these men were good soldiers, they knew their business and it is due to them that we were able to train and get to the front in a third the time that it would ordinarily



FIVE TIMES WOUNDED

Sergeant Vaitseg Apostolatos, a Greek, who was wounded three times in the Balkan war and twice in the present struggle. The picture was taken in the trenches this spring.

THE Atlantic Monthly of a few months ago contained a long article on the Foreign Legion's part in the Champagne offensive of last September. It was written by one of the editors of the magazine and was based on the accounts of Edward Morlae, an American who deserted from the regiment last winter. The descriptions of the battle were wonderfully written, although to one who saw it from the inside they seem nothing short of grotesque, but the article seemed to concern itself chiefly with the lurid characters of the men who are supposed to make up the *Légion Etrangère*. In contrast to the prosaic sameness of most war news, the idea of a regiment composed wholly of Jesse Jameses and Captain Kidds is undeniably attractive to the imagination and, in order to supply a certain popular demand for the sensational, this misconception of the Foreign Legion seems to have been nourished with particular care in America. Whenever it is mentioned over there the Legion is invariably referred to as "a regiment made up of fugitives from justice and criminals of all nationalities." This may apply to the regiment as it existed in North Africa in peace times—few but fugitives from civilization could be induced to endure the discipline and the terrible conditions incident to policing the Moroccan desert—but such a generalization certainly cannot be applied to the Foreign Legion that has been serving in France in this present war.

In the very first days of the conflict some ten or twelve thousand foreigners in Paris offered themselves to France as volunteers, and without hesitation the government accepted their services. These were men of every conceivable type—laborers, millionaires, scholars; there was not a single walk in life that was not represented. Some few had joined because the war had cut off their regular means of livelihood, others, chiefly Russians, had volunteered as an alternative to returning and serving

parentage or were men who had been living in Paris as students or in business, and they felt toward France precisely as they would have felt toward their own country in a similar crisis.

At this time France needed men very badly; the older classes had not yet been called up, the troops from the distant colonies had not arrived and the English and Belgian armies were a negligible quantity. With her 40 divisions she was trying to stop 55 German divisions in their triumphant march on Paris and every man counted.



DEATH SWEPT EVERY HOUR

A *petit poste* held by the Legion between the French and German lines. It looks peaceful enough but if a man were to stand upright on the ridge he would have half a dozen shrapnel shells bursting around him in half a minute.

have taken. Not all these men had been criminals and at no time did they constitute more than 20 per cent. of the regiment. The French people and the government consider the Foreign Legion that is in France as a regiment of volunteers and they are treated as such. They are fed and clothed even better than the average regiment, the minor infractions of discipline are punished with much less severity, and in every way France has shown herself appreciative of the service that has been given. The Legion has seen fighting, but that is what the men volunteered for, and no one can say that they have had a disproportionate share. However, having no reserve regiments to draw on, the gaps in the ranks have shown up with startling clearness. The first few months were particularly hard for all of us, for our arrival at the front timed almost exactly with the beginning of the present state of siege, absolutely the most depressing period of the whole war.

(Continued on page 818)



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O. HENRY

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EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH



ALGIERS, A TRULY ORIENTAL CITY

Commercially of growing importance, the French Colonies of Northern Africa are increasing in popularity as winter resorts.

FRANCE is the second largest European landed proprietor in Africa and to her credit be it said that she has done much to develop her colonies and raise the standard of living of the people. Good roads are numerous and where conditions warrant railways have been constructed. Harbors have been made safe and provided with modern docks. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires radiate from capitals to the interior cities. In many of the colonies education has been made compulsory. Hospitals have been established. Of the 35,000,000 population under her control in Africa 90 per cent. are Mussulmans and pagans.

The best African colony France has is Algiers, with 184,474 square miles of territory and 6,000,000 inhabitants, and but 24 hours from her southern shores. This possession is destined to become a recreation ground for all of Europe, for nowhere that I know of are the skies more blue, the sun brighter and the air softer and purer than there, where the East and the West meet. Irrigation makes the plains and valleys fertile, and large crops of wheat, corn, dates, fruits, nuts, and olive oil are produced. In 1914 Algeria's vineyards yielded 163,476,236 gallons of wine. Of 7,000,000 acres of forests over 700,000 are devoted to raising cork trees. One hundred and thirty-six mines of copper, iron, zinc, lead, mercury and antimony are in operation. Algeria's imports last year were \$86,000,000 and her exports \$52,000,000.

EXPORTS FROM TUNIS

Tunis, with 50,000 square miles and 2,000,000 people, has been a protectorate of France since 1883 and is a wonderful agricultural country. Last year there were exported from this colony 220,000 tons of wheat, 6,600,000 gallons of wine, and 6,000,000 gallons of olive oil. Her yearly exports are \$30,000,000 and her imports reach \$35,000,000.

The French Congo, an area of 669,000 square miles and 9,000,000 inhabitants, chiefly pagan negroes, is almost hopeless due to the prevalence of the sleeping sickness which is fast decimating the population.

Madagascar, an island of the East coast of Africa, covering 228,000 square miles with 3,250,000 souls, is governed by a French Resident. Her exports and imports each reach the sum of \$6,000,000 yearly. This island is noted for its wonderful silk, some of which is made from spider webs. Most of the islands near the African coast are owned by France. They are small and little is known of them. As trade centers they are without value.

LITTLE-KNOWN COLONIES

France also has a small colony known as the Somali Coast Protectorate with less than 250,000 inhabitants near to her largest possession, namely, French West Africa, which comprises Senegal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal, Sudan, a part of the Niger and Mauritania.

It covers an area of 1,500,000 square miles with 13,000,000 subjects, mostly negroes. The gross exports of this vast territory amount yearly to \$45,000,000 and the imports reach the total of \$35,000,000.

Morocco, since an agreement entered into in 1912 between England, France and Spain, is partially governed by France and partially by Spain, with a neutral zone between the two protectorates. The natives have not accepted European interference and are still at war with the Europeans. Two years ago I was warned by the French and Spanish authorities not to attempt a proposed trip into the interior owing to the hostility of the tribesmen. Under this treaty no nation is favored with a preferential tariff. Morocco is a wonderful country of which too little is known. Being only 40 miles from both Spain and Gibraltar it long ago acquired a taste for modern comforts and necessities, and in this regard is far ahead of other North African states. Its 5,000,000 people buy yearly \$55,000,000 worth of goods from the markets of the world and export in the same time \$16,000,000, among which are over \$1,000,000 worth of eggs, most of which go to Buenos Aires. Over \$1,500,000 in almonds are exported each year in addition to canary seed, linseed, fennegreek, coriander, tumeric, barley, olive oil and peas. It has perhaps the richest copper deposit in the world, the metal being so pure that it is taken at once to the native copper smiths to be used as it comes from the mines. Its soil is fertile and there are many streams.

PRODUCTS ARE VARIED

These French possessions produce gold, ivory, skins, hides, feathers, dye woods, cabinet woods, fruits, palm-oil, copra, rubber, coffee, vanilla, cocoa, palm-kernels, kola nuts, gums, resins, medicinal plants, and woods and spices. The natives make rugs, carpets and blankets, using the wool or hair from sheep, goats and camels. They require foodstuffs, tools, machinery, hardware, cottons, woollens, furniture, crockery, glassware, shoes, medicines, corrugated iron, candles, oil, kerosene, flour and tobacco.

Unfortunately France has reserved all of her overseas possessions for her own exploitation and practically to the exclusion of all the other powers, in some instances positively prohibitive duties being imposed on articles of American manufacture which are likely to compete with similar goods produced in France. Strange as it may seem, we have never had an advantageous trade treaty with France although we are her best customer. With the exceptions of Liberia, Portugal and the United States, France has favorable trade agreements with the large manufacturing and exporting nations of the world. The Government of the United States is entirely to blame for this situation and has been repeatedly appealed to to remedy the evil but up to the present without avail.

RUSSIA ON THE MARCH

BY MARTIN MARSHALL



GERMAN PRISONERS IN POLAND

A detachment of Germans captured in one of the many skirmishes in Poland. They are shown in the village of Prosnitch, on their way to the rear.

A YEAR ago the Russian debacle of 1915 had begun. Hindenburg and his invincibles were rolling back the Russian armies across their own soil and every day brought news of a fresh reverse to the czar. But disaster was avoided. With consummate generalship the Russians slipped out of trap after trap into which the German strategists endeavored to drive them, and at last the German rush was spent and the two forces settled down for the winter along lines far different from those they held at the commencement of the spring campaign.

This year the rôles are reversed. It is the Russians who are driving—not the Germans, to be sure, but their Austrian Allies. General Brussiloff has carried out the most spectacular campaign of the war, with the exception of the first triumphant onrush of the German regulars across Belgium and into France. No longer are the Russians fighting with clubs or with rifles for which there are no cartridges. No longer are their big guns useless half the time for lack of shells. Russia is now, for the first time, meeting her enemies on something like an equality of equipment.

In less than two weeks the Russian armies have driven two deep wedges into the Austrian front; have taken half a dozen fortified towns and captured, up to June 15th, more than 152,000 officers and men, 163 cannon, 266 machine guns and much other booty. It is reported that the Austrian and German armies have been separated by the wedge driven into the Teutonic front in Volhynia, which is 40 miles deep and 75 miles wide at its base. The Austrian army is threatened with being flanked and crushed. At this writing the outcome is in doubt. The Austrians may elude their foes as the Russians eluded the Germans last year and retreat to stronger defensive positions where the Russian advance may be stemmed. In this case the offensive will be indecisive, as all others have been in this war, and the slow, cruel tactics of attrition will be resumed. It is idle to speculate on the ultimate results of a comprehensive Russian victory. It would probably open the way for the overwhelming of Hungary and might bring about the collapse of the Dual Monarchy, already cruelly shaken by the stress of war. But Germany will not permit this if it is possible to check the Russians either by stiffening the Austrian lines with German veterans or by counter attacks on the northern lines.

The Austrian official communications charge that the Russians are indulging in a "reckless waste of human material," which is one way of saying that the infantry attacks are made in great strength and with determination. No reliable computation of losses on either side has been made public. From the extent of the operations it is probable, however, that

they run at least 200,000 killed and wounded on each side for two weeks of activity.

The official communications from Petrograd are terse and reliable, but the unofficial correspondence is full of weird stories. General Brussiloff sent all the correspondents away from the front when he took command on the southern end of the Russian lines, and most of the "news" about his armies is manufactured in Petrograd. As for instance, the story that the Russian advance was so rapid that many Austrian officers were captured in bed and that they were seen marching to the rear of the Russian lines clad only in caps and night shirts. Or that equally reliable story about the Russians taking a town and sitting quietly at the railroad station while train after train of Austrian reinforcements rolled in only to be captured. In the same category may be placed the stories about great bodies of Austrians surrendering voluntarily. Doubtless numbers of men were cut off from retreat by artillery fire and were compelled to surrender, but that any reasonable being would seek to live in Russian prison camps is too much to believe.

Germany's slow pressure on Verdun is having its effect. Little by little the French lines are forced back and at one point the Germans are within four miles of Verdun itself. The French claim to be satisfied with the march of events there. They are making their enemies pay a heavy toll in lives for all the territory they gain, and even if Verdun should be taken at last the victory would be an empty one, for behind it are positions just as strong as those in front and the net gain to the kaiser would be the heartening of his troops and the acquisition of a strip of shell-wrecked territory 20 miles long and almost as wide. This is not much to gain in exchange for, say, 400,000 of the best soldiers in Europe.

The general offensive of the Allies is still delayed. Military observers differ as to when it may be expected. Some think it imminent. Others point out that the Allies have not yet acquired sufficient stocks of munitions, while still others believe that the strategic time for the movement is when the Germans have worn themselves down with repeated offensives until they are no longer able to continue on the aggressive. Then an assault along the whole of both fronts might, it is argued, achieve what has hitherto been impossible—a decisive victory.

Italy has reason to thank the Russians for Brussiloff's successful assault on Austria. Things were going badly with the Italians until the Austrians were compelled to slow down their drive into Italy and send troops to help their hard-pressed armies on the north. The Italians have not, as yet, recovered much of the territory they lost.



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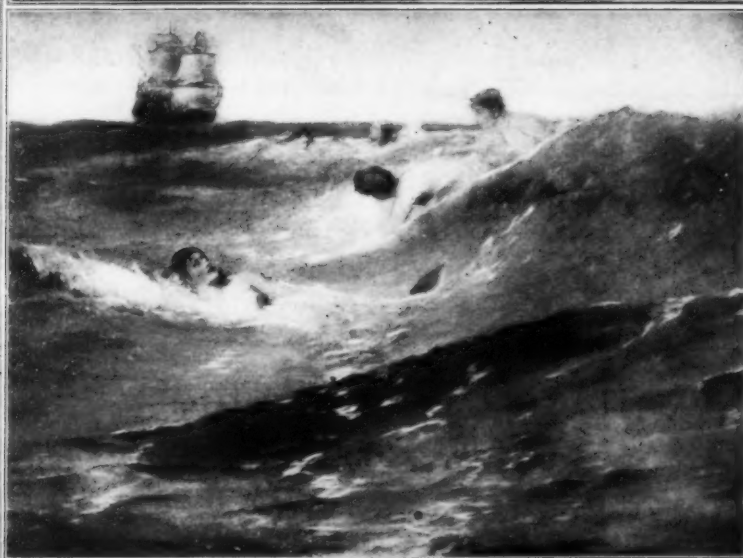
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TRADING BY SIGNS

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

ONE of the queerest sign languages anywhere in the world is to be found in use in Chicago between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. each week day. Its characters, while only nine in number, are of such far-reaching importance that thousands of dollars are involved practically every time one of them is made.

This system of communication is the means by which the brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade conduct the buying and selling of grain on the open market, and is unlike the method used on the floor of any other exchange in the world. This sign language has developed with the growth of the Board and its use has long since become a necessity. The turmoil and hurly burly resulting from a thousand traders seeking to attract attention in the excitement of the hour, added to the click of hundreds of telegraph instruments and the noise of a small army of messenger and errand boys scurrying about, make articulate speech practically impossible. Then, too, the eye is quicker than the ear, and the signals given with the hand or by a gesture of the head mean as much as a telegram to the party addressed and frequently permit the closing of a trade, when, if time had been taken in an attempt to reach the side of the party making an offer, some change might have taken place in the market and the opportune moment would have been lost.

The sign manual of the pit trader is simplicity itself. For instance, wheat having sold at 90 cents, a trader catches the eye of some one opposite in the pit who has 50,000 bushels to sell, and signals that he will take the "50" wheat at 90. The seller, in reply, holds up his right hand with the index finger extended horizontally, indicating that he wants 1/8 cent more than the price quoted, or 90 1/8 cents. The buyer motions acceptance and signals back "1/8." The seller and buyer then note on their cards "Sold 50 at 1/8 Jones" and "Bot 50 at 1/8 Smith" respectively, the number of bushels bought and sold always meaning so many thousands. After leaving the pit the two traders meet and check the operations.

All prices are indicated by the hand and fingers when held in a horizontal position as shown in the accompanying cut. The hand displayed vertically refers to quantities, each extended finger meaning 5,000 bushels up to 25,000 for the entire hand. Whether the grain is being offered or



THE SIGNS
Each position of the fingers indicates a different fraction of a cent.

bid for is shown by a slight motion of the hand to or from the trader making the signal. The official reporter stationed in each pit sees all this signaling, and, partly by observation and partly on information given him by the traders, notes the latest prices and gives it to a telegraph operator at his side to be "put on the ticker." Thus the price of grain is made every moment of the session and transmitted to all markets of the world.

While the visitor who sits in the gallery overlooking the floor, and who understands nothing of what is going on below, is likely to be impressed with the thought that he is looking at the vitals of a lunatic asylum, there is really no other business so well organized that one man will accept a nod and a shake of the finger for thousands of dollars without argument. This means that it is a business embedded in honor. No contract, either written or oral, is more binding than the contracts to which a member of the association is a party. No informality, no absence of legal technicalities, will avail under the rules of the association to absolve a man from undeviating compliance with every term and every feature of his business obligation. Every pretext for the avoidance of such obligation is brushed aside by a jury, not of a court, but of business men.

It is interesting to trace the handling of a car of grain from arrival until it is delivered into the elevator. First, it is necessary to provide for the protection of cars from thieves after reaching the neighborhood of the city. For this reason the Chicago Board of Trade maintains a detective service. Hundreds of families at the larger terminal grain markets subsist almost wholly by stealing grain and coal from cars. This practice is not confined to railroad storage yards, but is even carried on while cars are being transported from point to point. At some railroad crossings where trains usually stop or greatly slacken their speed, seals are frequently broken and car doors opened by grain thieves who, after the train is in motion, climb into the cars from the roof, fill bags with grain and then throw them out of the cars to be picked up by confederates.

The first official handling of the contents of a car of grain occurs when it reaches the Chicago inspection yards of any given railroad, whereupon the seals are broken by an employee of the State Grain Inspection Commission.

(Continued on page 817)



CHECKING UP DEALS DURING A LULL

Each trader notes on a card his purchases or sales and as soon as possible checks up with the men with whom he has been dealing. When the hands are held vertically the number of fingers extended indicate the number of 5,000-bushel units wanted.

TRADING BY SIGNS

(Continued from page 816)

tion and sampling by the State inspectors and the receivers' agents. The cars are then resealed and ordered to the various unloading points, where they are unloaded and weighed under the supervision of the Board of Trade Weighing Department.

When a car is at hand, ready to be weighed, the first duty of the weighmaster or his deputies is to make a careful examination of the scales, in order to secure accurate weight of the grain in that car. If the scale is out of order, it is tested by the department without charge. The scale-testing outfit consists of 60,000 United States standard test weights, and standards, sealed by the United States Government, by which all working standards are verified.

Each car, when unloaded, is thoroughly cleaned out and swept with a broom, in order that all grain may be accounted for. The weighmaster also sees that all weighing is done immediately upon arrival of cars. This is to prevent any shortage of the grain, due to extra handling before it is weighed, or to the use of blowing and cleaning devices.

The system of buying and selling for future delivery, as applied to grain especially, and as practiced upon and safeguarded by the rules of the grain exchanges located in our great primary markets, is much discussed but little understood. It must be remembered that all deals in the market of the future are more or less speculative. Nobody can know what will be the exact market conditions in advance. What the traders do is to make the closest possible estimates at these conditions, invest their money and trust to their judgment that their estimates will prove correct.

That is why a man who never owned a farm or never saw a wheat field can "sell" wheat he never possessed. Suppose he thinks that by December 31 wheat will be worth 90 cents a bushel. Suppose the other fellow thinks it will be selling at 91 cents. The second man, on July 31, offers to buy 10,000 bushels from the first man and agrees to pay him 91 cents for December delivery. Then suppose that on December 30 the actual price is only 88 cents a bushel. No. 1 can afford to buy 10,000 bushels at that price, knowing that No. 2 will have to pay him 91 cents for it, and he will clear three cents on each bushel. No. 1 therefore wins. But if, on December 30, wheat is selling at 92 cents No. 2 wins.

Now, No. 1 and No. 2 have never

in the bargain. They have been represented by brokers, who work for commissions. They are bona fide members of the exchanges, and while they are buying and selling for others they must pledge their respective credits to each other. If their clients make a default in payment, they are required to make up the difference.

To protect themselves, the brokers require their clients to put up enough cash to indemnify the agent if the client is on the wrong side of the market. In ordinary trading, a deposit of three or five cents a bushel for all the wheat bought or sold is required. This is technically called a "margin."

The expression frequently used of "buying futures" or "selling futures" is misleading and incorrect.

No one buys a future or sells a future, as in each purchase or sale a distinct contract is created. This contract is a definite legal obligation and unless it is settled by an offset or a corresponding contract of equal terms, it is carried to its final adjustment and liquidated by the delivery of the property covered by the contract.

There is probably no principle underlying trade and commerce more closely interwoven with modern methods

than the contracting of personal property for delivery at a future time. The sale of cotton goods for delivery during the fall and winter is made every year long before the raw material has been secured; contractors obligate themselves to construct buildings, the materials for which in many instances have not yet left their original state; the wool is still growing on the backs of the sheep while contracts for the manufactured goods are being made all over the world.

Unfortunately the public knows to its sorrow the methods of the bucket-shop better than it does the legitimate Boards of Trade. Bucket-shops in outward appearance are the same as the offices of a private wire company. They are intentional counterfeiters. Bucket-shops do not trade in grain at all. They simply bet with their customers on the fluctuations and frequently hold back or make fluctuations to suit themselves. If asked where they will place your order, they cannot tell you, because they have no connection with a real grain exchange.

The real broker, however, who is a member of a regular authorized grain exchange wants his customers to make money, and if it is in his power, they make money. If they don't, he knows that he will lose their trade because their commission is all that he makes. The bucket-shop, on the contrary, always plays its customers to lose, and they must lose or quit trading at that shop.



SELL TEN THOUSAND

Each firm has its own telephone on the floor. The man in the picture has received an order to sell 10,000 bushels of wheat which he is offering by holding up two fingers.



TAKING SAMPLES OF GRAIN

Each car load of grain received is sampled and sales are made from these samples. Most grain-growing States have rigid inspection systems in order that the product may be correctly graded.



DAVE: "Say, dad, I've discovered a great thing for razors—3-in-One Oil. Just use a drop on blade and strop, and you get one of those fine velvety shaves you read about!"

HIS DAD: "You're some discoverer, Dave. Pretty soon you'll discover that there are seven days in a week. Why, young man, I've been using 3-in-One on my razors and strop for years!"

3-in-One Oil Prevents Razor-Rust

EVERY man knows the agony of a "pulling" razor. But many don't know why it "pulls." Look at any razor's cutting edge through a magnifying glass and you'll see why.

A razor is like a miniature saw—it has teeth. Moisture collects between these tiny

teeth. Rust results. The naked eye can't see this rust—but its effect is what your face feels when the razor "pulls."

3-in-One Oil prevents rust from forming. Do this: Moisten your thumb and forefinger with a drop of 3-in-One. Draw the razor blade gently between them. Do this before and after shaving, and your razor will never "pull."

Also rub a few drops of 3-in-One well into your strop occasionally. Keeps it soft and pliable. 3-in-One Oil is sold at all stores, in 25c Handy Oil Cans and in 10c, 25c and 50c bottles.



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42 CER. Broadway
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On request we will send a generous sample of 3-in-One Oil and our Razor Circular—both free.

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EXPERTS agree that cotton fabric is the backbone of a tire. Each minute strand of cotton is endowed by nature with a certain percentage of vegetable wax and oil. Every tire must be vulcanized in order to "cure" the rubber. When too much heat is applied in the vulcanizing pits, this wax and oil is carbonized and reduces the strength of the fabric. While this cotton may look all right, it is nevertheless dead, brittle and lifeless.

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ARE BRIMFUL OF MILE MUSCLE—because the exclusive "Miller Method" retains every ounce of vitality in both rubber and cotton. The natural stamina is no wasted or dissipated.

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THE REAL FOREIGN LEGION

(Continued from page 812)

Being more or less of an unknown quantity, our first assignment was a quiet sector of no strategic importance; we found ourselves simply an insignificant link in a human chain that reached from Switzerland to the Atlantic. After our happy dreams of sharp engagements and swift marches, always in the direction of the Rhine, this was, to put it mildly, a terrible come down. For weeks and weeks we never caught sight of a German; in front of us was only a vast open space exhibiting not a sign of life. It was only during bombardments that we could realize we were at war—strange uncanny things coming from nowhere blew up the ground around us and sometimes men were carried to the rear; sometimes we buried them.

IN THE TRENCHES

Our sole recreations were doing guard duty and digging trenches. Our dugouts were leaky and were invaded by everything that creeps and crawls. The *ravitaillement* was far from perfect; we were unaccustomed to discipline and there was friction between volunteers and Legionnaires. Compared with the regiments who spent that first winter in the bitter cold of Alsace or waist-deep in Belgian mud, the hardships that we suffered were nothing, but to us they looked very large and, for want of a better scapegoat, all our troubles and discomforts were laid to the Legion. During those first four months we all passed some gloriously unhappy moments and most of the time were frankly discontented. But during this period, all unknown to us, the regiment was undergoing a subtle and important change for the better. The attrition of war was swiftly and surely weeding out the unfit and, more important still, there was being built up among us the same spirit of camaraderie that had grown up in other regiments during their peacetime association in barracks. With the coming of spring—which means more to the man in the trenches than to anyone else on earth—and with the prospect of a coming summer offensive the morale went up by leaps and bounds. Much to its own surprise, the Legion suddenly blossomed into a rather

remarkable regiment, so good that the General Staff saw fit to withdraw it from the trenches and to put it in the class of first-line troupes d'attaque.

A RECORD OF GLORY

How well this judgment was founded and how well the faith in them was justified, the fighting of last summer showed. The wonderful charge of the Bohemian battalion north of Arras on "the bloody ninth of May" is a thing that any French officer can tell you about, and the whole conduct of the Legion in the Champagne last September is something of which we were all proud. Possibly it was no better than that of the Zouaves and of the other regiments alongside us, but it is enough that it was as good. The American contingent has men who particularly distinguished themselves in those few exciting days. Lieutenant Sweeney, of New York, fell wounded through the lung as he was leading his section against the barbed wire defenses of the Ferme Naverin; Farnsworth of Boston, who was in the machine-gun section, after his captain and lieutenant had been killed, as they tried to lead one of the short rushes across the open, took the lead himself and was killed a dozen yards in advance of his company. And there are a score of others whose services, while less noticeable, were equally courageous.

It is unfortunate that the man whose accounts of the Legion were most widely circulated in America should be a deserter. Desertion in itself is a sufficient crime—although that is a thing chiefly between a man and his own conscience—but this man's was carried out in a particularly contemptible manner, and it is not extraordinary that such a one should endeavor to paint the blackest possible picture of the Legion and that, from the safety of Los Angeles, he should even go to the further extent of grievously libeling some of the other Americans who are still fighting. The Legion is not a perfect regiment—neither is war a picnic—but as a regiment it should be judged by the service that it has rendered and not by the past histories of a few outcasts who happen to be found in its ranks.

FIREWORKS AND FREEDOM

Ho! every patriotic son
Of Freedom who enjoys
A Fourth made up of powder-smoke
And racketing and noise,
If you are for preparedness,
Just listen to a tip,
And give your fireworks funds to build
A giant battleship.

Convert the rockets and the bombs,
The roman candles, too,
And whizzing pin-wheels spouting stars
Of red and gold and blue,
Into munitions, mighty guns,
And armor-plates of steel,
That every foe of Liberty
Her power may fear to feel.

A nickel, dime or dollar spent
On mere fireworks is cash
Burned up and turned to ashes gray,
And wasted in a flash.
The cannon-crackers bang and burst,
The rockets soar and die,
But oh! it is a navy keeps
Old Glory in the sky.

So let us in Preparedness
True spirit celebrate
The Declaration that we prize,
And Freedom's natal date,
By giving money, once on punk
And powder thrown away,
For superdreadnoughts to preserve
Our Independence Day.

MINNA IRVING.

BARRED OUT

Husband—Have you called upon those new people yet?

Wife—No, we can't associate with them. I was saved from doing it in the nick of time.

Husband—What happened?
Wife—Why, by the merest accident I heard that they run an open car all winter.—*Judge*.

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Casino	Very Good Eddie	Scintillating musical comedy
Cohan's	Pom Pom	Mitzi Hays in bright musical comedy
Criterion	Civilization	Thrilling motion pictures
Eltinge	Fair and Warmer	The season's best farce
Harris	Hit-the-Trail Holiday	Cohanesque comedy with Fred Niblo
Hudson	The Cinderella Man	Pleasant little comedy-romance by E. C. Carpenter
Liberty	The Fall of a Nation	Thrilling but somewhat weak war-pictures
Lytic	Katinka	Musical comedy by the composers of "High Jinks"
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BATTLE MADNESS

(Continued from page 805)

the countless mouth organs is a supremacy of torture for the musical Germans to hear across the field. German prisoner after German prisoner has said that when the British troops are in the mood of laughing, singing, whistling, harmonica-playing madness, and in that mood leap from their trenches for the bayonet charge, the madmen carry with them a terror which is more appalling than poison gas or liquid fire.

This protective coating of temporary madness to preserve the mind from stark insanity explains the ferocity of the counter charges by the French at Verdun. It was thought by some military authorities before the war that the human mind could not endure exposure to the hell of high explosives. It is true that some men do go gibbering mad, but the men who do endure gain an avalanche of terrific energy for action when the moment for vindictive reply comes that perhaps has no parallel in any fighting that man has hitherto known.

Also, under the rigors of appalling fright-

lar direction with thought, or will power, had ceased to exist. In fact, when turned to the battlefield, the body even collapsed to the ground to show its refusal.

NATURE ASSERTS SWAY

He appealed to the doctor and the nurse, to find to his amazement that his case was by no means unique. Their consent had been given to please him, but they had foreseen what would happen. He was sent back to England for a rest, and gradually the cleavage between his mind and body healed.

It can be taken as a certainty that the courage of his mind did not waver in urging him to return to the trenches. Perhaps the case could be explained by calling it an abnormal condition of "nerves." However, here is another case:

This officer was wounded in a charge after having been under prolonged shell fire. The wound was slight. He was invalided home. His body recovered from the wound and



ONE OF WAR'S HORRORS

The gigantic howitzer that fires the earth-shaking high explosive projectiles. This one is of Austrian make.

fulness, such as exposure to high explosive shell fire for hours, is there a hitherto unsuspected court of appeal, a third directing mind independent of the minds which the psychologists have labeled "conscious" and "sub-conscious," which the body can have recourse to for protection? The only obvious explanation of certain facts is that upon occasion the human body insists upon 'looking after its own protection despite all efforts of the will to the contrary.

MIND AND BODY SEPARATED

The idea may appear fantastic, but so would be the idea of the changing colors of a chameleon if that fact were not commonly known. Briefly, the extremities of terror of modern war seem to be able to cause a strange psycho-physical separation of mind and body within a man, producing a new and revolutionary independence of the latter from the former.

I have talked with a young British officer who was blown up in a mine explosion. When he recovered consciousness he found himself buried up to his shoulders in the debris. He had no wounds nor injuries but he was helpless to extricate himself. For eight hours he was in the shell-swept area. By a succession of miracles none of the countless flying fragments from the shells struck him. In the middle of the night he was finally dug out and carried to a base hospital. At the end of 24 hours he declared that he wished to go back to the front, but the doctor persuaded him to wait for another two days. At the end of the third day the doctor said that he might go if he liked.

Mentally he wished to go back, and he had no idea that he was not going back. Discounting the abnormal excitement of his experience and the natural reaction, his mind was as sane and normal as usual. He seemed entirely fit and well, but when his mind said to his body, "Come along, we've got to be moving," his body refused to go. Any coordination of action in that particu-

lar direction with thought, or will power, had ceased to exist. In fact, when turned to the battlefield, the body even collapsed to the ground to show its refusal.

BLIND YET UNHURT

Here are two more cases out of the many, selected because I know the facts and did not get them from a report. One soldier was in a mine explosion and the other in a shell explosion. Neither of them was wounded nor actually injured. The first was thrown to the ground and when he got up he found that he was stone blind. He was sent home. As far as any scientist could determine there was absolutely no injury either to the eyes or to the nerve centers of the brain which control the sight. (As in hundreds of other cases he is now being treated by "suggestion.") His body had protected itself from being taken back to a second experience of being blown up by temporarily placing itself beyond the power of the mind and the natural courage of the man to order it. In the other case the power of speech absolutely disappeared and only returned when the body had been taken home to normal safety.

These matters are being much discussed in England, especially among medical men and doubtless we shall have a literature about them in due time, both scientific and sensational. But for the present it is hard to know that so many splendid young men have come out of the inferno of the trenches with no or trifling wounds only to find themselves nervous wrecks—perhaps because the body has a stronger sense of self preservation than the mind or will.



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CHICAGO'S BUSINESS MEN FAVOR PREPAREDNESS

In the recent great preparedness parade in Chicago, participated in by over 130,000 men and women, the business world furnished a large number of enthusiastic marchers. The photo shows a contingent of State Street department and wholesale store officials. From left to right, front row, J. V. Farwell, of J. V. Farwell Company; Max Newman, D. F. Kelly, F. S. Mandel and Edwin Mandel, of Mandel Bros.; A. B. Jones, James Simpson, Stanley Field, and John G. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co. Back row: J. H. Wood, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. G. McCann of John V. Farwell & Co.; J. T. Pirie, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Farwell, of John V. Farwell & Co.; E. M. Rosenthal, and G. R. LaSelle, of Rothschild & Co.; H. A. Stillwell, of Butler Bros.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDG Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

DAVID LAMAR, "The Wolf of Wall Street," is in the Atlanta Penitentiary. He should have been there long ago. He was sent there for impersonating a Congressman by endeavoring to invoke a Congressional investigation of the Steel Corporation. Strange to say, he succeeded in doing his dirty work.

He was a wolf in sheep's clothing, pretending to unearth the misdeeds of our captains of industry while at the same time seeking to profit by his blackmailing devices. This is not a new trick at Washington. I hope that the conviction of Lamar will open the eyes of the people to the character of some of the blatant politicians, the busters and smashers who have been after big business.

Big business and little business both get all that they can. They buy as cheaply as they can and sell for as much as the public can fairly be induced to pay, but let us not be too severe on business, big or little, for doing what everybody does. I will leave it to my readers to answer whether some of the meanest things done are not done by the very persons who complain of big business.

It's human nature for one to take all he can get. A man and his wife board a train. As soon as she gets in the woman turns over a second seat and she and her husband establish themselves comfortably with their baggage without thinking very much as to whether or not there are enough seats for all. Most people are quite willing to ride free, if the conductor fails to ask for tickets. Without the slightest compunction of conscience women travelers cheat the customs, and in making purchases at the corner grocery the average person takes a cracker or a handful of grapes or a few nuts as a sort of bonus for the transaction.

Isn't it the rule of the humblest citizen, in making the smallest purchase, to buy from merchants who enjoy a reputation for honest dealing? If this be true, then isn't it the height of folly to believe that our great captains of industry, our bankers, promoters of railways and other enterprises, are dishonest and untrustworthy? How

could they have achieved success had they invited such accusations? This is a fair question.

The answer of the querulous will be that some captains of industry, bankers, railway promoters and merchant princes confessedly have been guilty of sharp and dishonest practices. True, but this is the exception, just as we find occasional dereliction in all ranks of life, even among the clergy, and just as we commonly find in all classes shortcomings that we deplore.

But the fact remains that character is the principal asset of the successful business man. If so, is it not time to call a halt on the demagogue outcry against our captains of industry, creators of wealth and princes of finance?

The outcome of the National Conventions makes it clear that the Presidential campaign this year will be fought out on old lines, that is, the two great political parties will face each other, each with a united and determined purpose of winning. The refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the Progressive nomination means the elimination of the third party as a factor of prime importance. It is no longer the formidable party it was four years ago.

The platforms of both the great political parties are more considerate of big business and throw fewer sop to the so-called labor leaders and agitators than have been thrown in the past. Apparently it is dawning on our statesmen that those who pretend to control the labor vote are working under false pretences and that the workingmen in the United States are as independent as the farmer, the business man or any other class when they go to the polls.

While the war continues, the liquidation of American securities will go on, perhaps diminishing in volume. This, as well as the large amount of funds required for the promotion of new enterprises, is apt to make money less free. But I still believe that with average crops the general prosperity of the country will be reflected in higher prices in Wall Street for prime securities, as well as those of the second class, before election day.

G., Bethlehem, Pa.: International Petroleum Co. is making progress, but its stock is selling at more than double par, which discounts its future until dividends are visible. The stock is a good long-pull speculation.

M., New York: Marsh Mining stock was boomed on tales of profitable production and predictions of dividends. Afterwards it declined from 43 cents to as low as 14 cents. The company's latest official statement was discouraging.

R., Lynchburg, Va.: The proposed American Motors Corporation, a combination of several strong companies, has been abandoned because of "com-

(Continued on page 821)

Nowhere

can you find an investment combining more desirable features than the Secured Certificates which the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company has been furnishing for many years to investors in all parts of the country.

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It is sound advice about sound investment written for the man of moderate means and it is all so simply explained that you can grasp it whether you understand high finance or not.

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Please send me your financial booklet as advertised.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 820)

plications." All transactions in its stock were on the "when issued" basis and have been declared off.

S., Braddock, Pa.: International Paper common pays no dividends and the pfd. pays less than 4 per cent. on market price. While the condition of the company has improved, there is no present indication of a higher dividend on the pfd. or of any dividend on the common.

S., Park City, Utah: The Canadian government bonds lately offered for sale are 5 per cent. and are exempt from taxation in Canada. They have been quoted, according to date of maturity, at prices to yield from 5.1 per cent. to 5 1/2 per cent. They are regarded as a safe investment.

S., New York City: Call Switch Signal Co. may have an excellent device but the promotion of a new invention is difficult and uncertain. The company's stock is not "a good investment" but a speculation. Conservative investors buy securities already paying dividends and avoid untried ventures.

A., Hartford, Conn.: American Voting Machine may be a meritorious device, but the prospectus you submit does not claim that the machines are in extensive demand or use, and reveals nothing of the amount of business doing. Until the company can make and pay dividends you take long chances in buying the stock.

E., Cincinnati, Ohio: Motor stocks in general have had such big advances that many think their prices have reached the apex. Opinions differ on this subject, however. Reo Motor Co. is a seasoned dividend payer. United Motors is a new corporation, composed of strong companies. The merger has yet to make good.

N., Lexington, Ky.: P., Benton Harbor, Mich.: American Chicle Co. has a capital stock of \$8,000,000 common and \$3,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative pfd. Par \$100. Under new management the company bids fair to increase earnings. The pfd. is an attractive speculation and the common looks more like a purchase than a sale.

S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Acme Tea Co., according to latest reports, is earning dividends on pfd. and a substantial amount on common. The pfd. is a fair business man's investment. Among railroad stocks that are well regarded as investments are Atchafalpa, Union Pac., Southern Pac., N. Y. Central and Norfolk & Western. Buy these on reactions.

G., Sparta, Ky.: Your capital is so small that you cannot afford to risk any of it in speculation. It would be safer to deposit your money in a savings bank. If you had \$100 you could buy outright a \$100 bond paying more than savings bank interest. If you can save a few dollars every month you can buy \$100 bonds on the partial payment plan.

F. T., St. Louis, Mo.: I. American Hide & Leather's earnings are reported improving, but there is an arrears of over 100 per cent. in pfd. dividends, which will have to be paid before the common can receive a dividend. Dividends on pfd. have been suspended since 1905. The stock is not a good purchase. 2. Wabash pfd. is an excellent speculation, as the road's earnings are materially increasing and a dividend on this stock is looked for within a few months.

S., Castleton, N. Y.: The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company owns and operates steel works at Pueblo, Colo., three iron mines in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, 25 coal mines and also limestone quarries. Rockefeller interests control the company. The company is sharing in the prosperity of the steel concerns in general and doing a large business. The stock is not paying dividends at present, but it is regarded as a good long-pull speculation, the preferred being more attractive than the common.

M., Canal Fulton, Ohio: Although the Crucible Steel Co. is said to be doing a large business, there are arrears of 24 1/2 per cent. on the pfd. to be cleared up before the common receives any disbursements. For complete knowledge of what the company is doing we may have to wait for its next annual statement. Texas Co. stock is selling high and paying but little over 5 per cent. on market value. The speculative possibilities appear for the present to be discounted. Republic Iron & Steel pfd. and Pressed Steel pfd. are each paying regular dividends, but notwithstanding improvement in their business, the common stock of each company would appear to be a long-pull speculation.

M., Amenla, N. Y.: Mining stocks are a very uncertain quantity. Their prices go up and down often without much reason and as a result of manipulation. It is impossible to say whether Jumbo Extension and Atlanta will return to the figures at which you bought them. The decline in Magna has been proportionately less. United Motors, being a new organization, though one of considerable promise, is still in the speculative stage. Southern Railway is a long-pull speculation and Hupp Motor is also speculative. Cosden Oil & Gas yields dividends and is a fair semi-speculative security. You can find safer investments than any of these in such sound dividend payers as New York Central, Union Pac., Southern Pac., Pennsylvania, the better class of industrial pfd. stocks, the leading Standard Oil issues, farm mortgages and first mortgage real estate bonds.

New York, June 22, 1916. JASPER.

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will

find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of Leslie's, follows:

First mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and up are recommended by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, who have been in business for 36 years. The firm invites applications for its free loan list No. 716.

The Hanchett Bond Co., of 115 Broadway, New York, has issued for free distribution a special circular describing in detail a number of municipal bonds which are direct obligations of the communities by which they are issued.

First mortgages bearing 7 per cent. interest and based on valuable property are offered by Aurelius Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. The firm will send to any applicant a booklet describing its methods and a list of loans from \$300 to \$10,000.

High-grade stocks and bonds may now be bought on monthly instalments, as well as for all cash down. How this may be done is told in an interesting pamphlet, No. 2, which will be sent gratis on application by Tefft & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 5 Nassau St., New York.

It is a wise plan to put one's savings in bonds accepted by government, State, city and county treasurers to protect public funds. Bonds of this character yielding 4 to 5 1/2 per cent. and free from income tax may be had of the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, Ohio. Write to the bank for free Booklet E, "Bonds of our Country," giving all particulars.

In certain States the high legal rate of interest makes the 8 per cent. mortgage a possible security. This is the case in Florida. G. I. Miller & Co., 5 Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Miami, Fla., recommend first mortgages yielding that rate of interest. The firm has had a long experience in this class of business. It invites correspondence on the subject from Jasper's readers.

The investment policy followed by banks is certainly safe for any investor. A very useful booklet, "Bonds Favored by Banks in 1915," has been issued by N. W. Halsey & Co., the well-known bond banking house, 49 Wall St., New York. The booklet shows what many banks have been buying. It will be mailed free to anybody who applies to Halsey & Co. for circular L-6.

In these days of improved financial methods it is possible to purchase solid, seasoned stocks and bonds with only a moderate initial outlay. Harris Winthrop & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 15 Wall Street, N. Y., and the Rookery, Chicago, have prepared booklet No. 30 fully describing this partial payment plan and it will be furnished to any applicant without charge.

The conservative investor carefully plans out his investments as long as possible beforehand, and seeks light from every source. The July issue of "Bond Talk," prepared by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, and Stock Exchange Bldg., Philadelphia, is designed to guide investors into a position of financial preparedness and strength. To secure a copy of this valuable booklet send for "Bond Talk 12" to Brooks & Co.

Stocks and bonds that are safe and that yield high returns are constantly sought for by intelligent investors. Dawson, Lyon & Co., investment securities, 40 Wall Street, New York, have prepared a free circular describing an attractive list of mortgage bonds yielding 5 to 6 per cent. and preferred stocks yielding from 7 to 7 1/4 per cent. These are recommended as seasoned and conservative investments. Write to Dawson, Lyon & Co. for circular L-29.

The popularity of the partial payment plan is steadily increasing. It enables one to purchase stocks or bonds in any amount from one share up, by making a small first payment and subsequent moderate monthly payments, the purchaser being credited with all dividends. Booklet A, 2 "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains this method thoroughly, will be sent upon request by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

First mortgages on improved business and residence properties are in high favor with many conservative investors. Mortgages of this description bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest and based on property in Tampa and Jacksonville, Florida, are offered by the United States Trust & Savings Bank, Laura and Forsyth Sts., Jacksonville, Fla. They come in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The bank will send complete particulars to any investor who will write to it.

The investment bond business of Beyer & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, is now carried on under the title of E. F. Coombs & Co. Mr. Coombs has been associated with the former firm since its inception in 1911. The firm will still be known as "The Hundred Dollar Bond House." It deals in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 mortgage bonds of sound railroad, gas, electric and industrial corporations. These may be bought on the small payment plan. Send to Coombs & Co. for list 65 and booklet "How."

Opportunity to acquire conservative New York Stock Exchange securities has been made easy for the person with limited means. Such a one may buy as little as one share of stock and pay for it in monthly instalments. Booklet B-4, "Partial Payment Plan," which is to be had free of John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange and specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, describes a method by which any thrifty person can start on the road to competence by easy stages. The booklet is well worth while.

At this time of the year holders of income-bearing securities have much surplus money to invest. A conservative investment for this surplus may be found in sound real estate bonds. S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, recommend first mortgage serial real estate bonds secured by the best income-earning property in the largest cities and yielding 5 1/2 per cent. This firm has dealt in securities of this class for 34 years without loss to a dollar to a customer. Write to it for circular No. G-602, giving full particulars.

(Continued on page 822)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

TEXTAN

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TEXTAN Soles on your shoes will give you new comfort and make walking easier.

TEXTAN is the most remarkable material for soles that has ever been produced.

It is waterproof; it does not crack or wear slippery; it is not affected by heat or cold; it can be sewed, and it wears long.

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To Dickens lovers in this country—
and to the credit of our people be it
said their name is legion—we know
this will be the most welcome of all
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6
Volumes

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The man or woman who would not love
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Acts as depository and agent of voting trustees; holds securities or cash under escrow agreements.

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Six and seven per cent first mortgages on improved properties in Florida's largest and most thriving cities are sound investments. Offered in amounts of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Full particulars on request.

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These mortgages are based on not more than fifty per cent of conservative valuations which are appraised by experienced bank officials.

7%

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FOR TRAIL OR PAVEMENT

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1-ton . . .	\$1020
(With Express Body)	
1½-ton . . .	1575
2-ton . . .	1790
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DENBY development of the internal-gear drive emphasizes internal-gear advantages. Here you will find at their best the internal-gear features of supremacy.

A solid round rear axle of chrome nickel steel insures superior strength.

High road clearance minimizes danger from road obstructions.

And the power of the engine is transmitted with the least loss into actual pulling power in the truck.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS. The Ideal Tour Hotel on Lake Sunapee. Good Golf Course, free to guests; Tennis; Virginia Thoroughbred Saddle Horses; Canoeing; Bathing; Boating; Fishing for Salmon, Bass and Trout, as good as to be had in New England. Dancing, afternoon and evening. Accommodates 300. Cottages to rent.

Write for Circular

W. W. Brown, Hotel Manhattan, 42nd Street, New York City, until June 5th; after that Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Winter season hotels; Indian River and Rockledge; Rockledge, Florida.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU which appears in the first and third issues each month will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address: Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 821)

Jasper receives many letters of inquiry regarding the desirability of foreign securities. This is a matter in which it is well for an investor to get advice of an expert. The Babson Statistical Organization, Statistical Block, Wellesley Hills, Mass., the largest statistical organization of its character in the world, has worked out a definite policy based on fundamental statistics which all investors in foreign bonds, as well as other investors, should know. To obtain full particulars regarding the policy, address Dept. L-20, of this organization.

The leading automobile manufacturers have enjoyed great prosperity and though most motor stocks have already had a very great advance many believe that they will go still higher, owing to possible increased distributions of profits. It is worth while for the investor to look into the possibilities of these securities which are playing so conspicuous a part in exchange transactions. Free Motor Stock Book, analyzing 50 motor securities, will be sent upon request by Slattery & Co., investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. Ask for 19-D, including booklet explaining "The Twenty Payment Plan."

How to invest \$100, or more, is a question which often presents itself to the thrifty person of moderate means dissatisfied with savings bank interest. Fortunately an opportunity for every such person to obtain 5 and 6 per cent. on a safe investment is offered in the better class of farm mortgage issues. In these securities the leading insurance companies and many wealthy individuals have invested enormous sums. Farm mortgages which are first liens on productive farms in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas, are a specialty with the American Trust Company of St. Louis, which offers farm mortgage notes in denominations of \$100 and up and paying 5 to 6 per cent. The company's interesting illustrated book "Farm Mortgages," is worth the attention of all investors. Anybody can obtain it by writing for Book No. 115 to investment department, American Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

THAT increased thrift and foresight are a crying need of the American people is revealed by statistics recently compiled by the Boston Life Underwriters' Association. These show that in this land of opportunity and prosperity the number of those who own property at time of death is extremely small. Of those who die 66 per cent. leave nothing; 25 per cent. leave estates averaging only \$1,292, and but 9 per cent. leave estates of \$5,000 and upward. This is a lamentable showing, but it would be much worse were it not for life insurance. Not less than 87½ per cent. of these estates consist wholly of the proceeds of life insurance policies. That is, if it were not for life insurance only 12½ per cent. of those who pass away would leave even as much as a dollar to their dependents. While it is to be hoped that a thrifter spirit will soon prevail among the masses in this country, the foregoing facts powerfully emphasize the value of life insurance. A life insurance policy is always an incentive to saving, for premiums must be met, and it often softens the blow of sudden and unforeseen adversity.

P. Genoa, Nebr.: The Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebr., has been in existence since 1895. It is still a comparatively small concern, but its annual reports show fair progress.

R. Johnstown, Pa.: The Pension Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., was organized in 1912. I have its figures only for 1914. These make a good showing, but the company is too young to forecast its future.

S. Varna, Ill.: The success of new insurance companies, no matter on what basis they are organized, is always problematical. These companies spring up by the score and few of them achieve success. Their stock is not an investment, but a speculation.

J. W. V. Birmingham, Ala.: The Merchants' Life Insurance Company's change from assessment to legal reserve basis was a move in the right direction. The success of the company depends of course on good management.

L. Glasgow, Mont.: The address of the Postal Life Insurance Co. is Postal Life Bldg., Nassau Street, New York. It is an old-line company and under state supervision. As it employs no agents, it is able to keep down expenses and to afford cheaper insurance.

W. Austin, Texas: All the old-line companies in New York City and probably elsewhere issue policies on the lives of colored persons, making no discrimination on account of race. There are some minor companies in the South which make a specialty of insuring colored people.

K. Battle Creek, Mich.: As I have no copies of the two accident policies and cannot compare them in detail I cannot say why there should be such a difference in premium rates. There may be some point in one policy which makes it worth more to the policy holder than the other. The Aetna Life Insurance Company's latest leaflets on accident, health and disability policies give very favorable terms. Write for them to Aetna Insurance Company, Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn.

H. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Knights of Pythias is an assessment association, with a pretty high death rate, and a likelihood of increasing assessments. The Equitable Life Assurance Society is one of the strongest and most reliable old-line companies in the United States and it will charge you the same premium from beginning to end. Assessment insurance has proved a tragic failure in most instances. The only dependable insurance is that furnished by old line companies.

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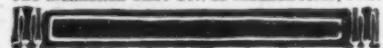
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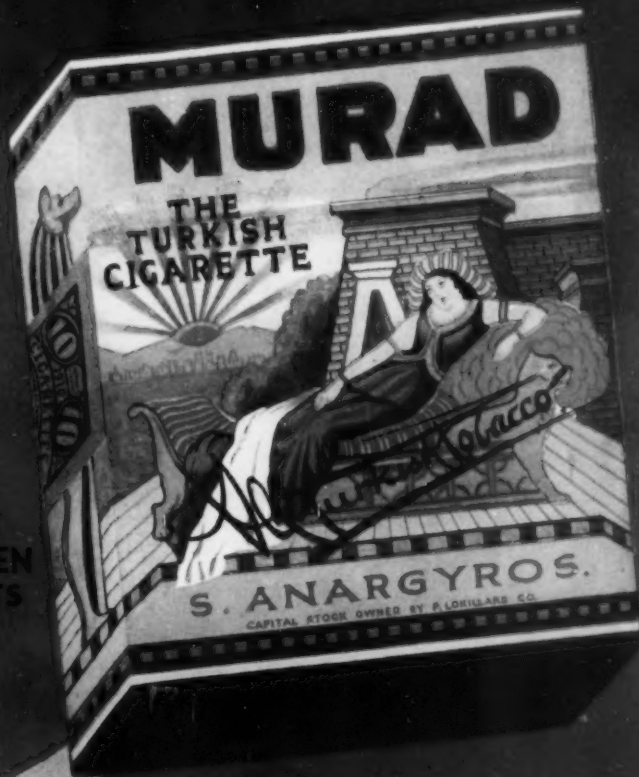
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